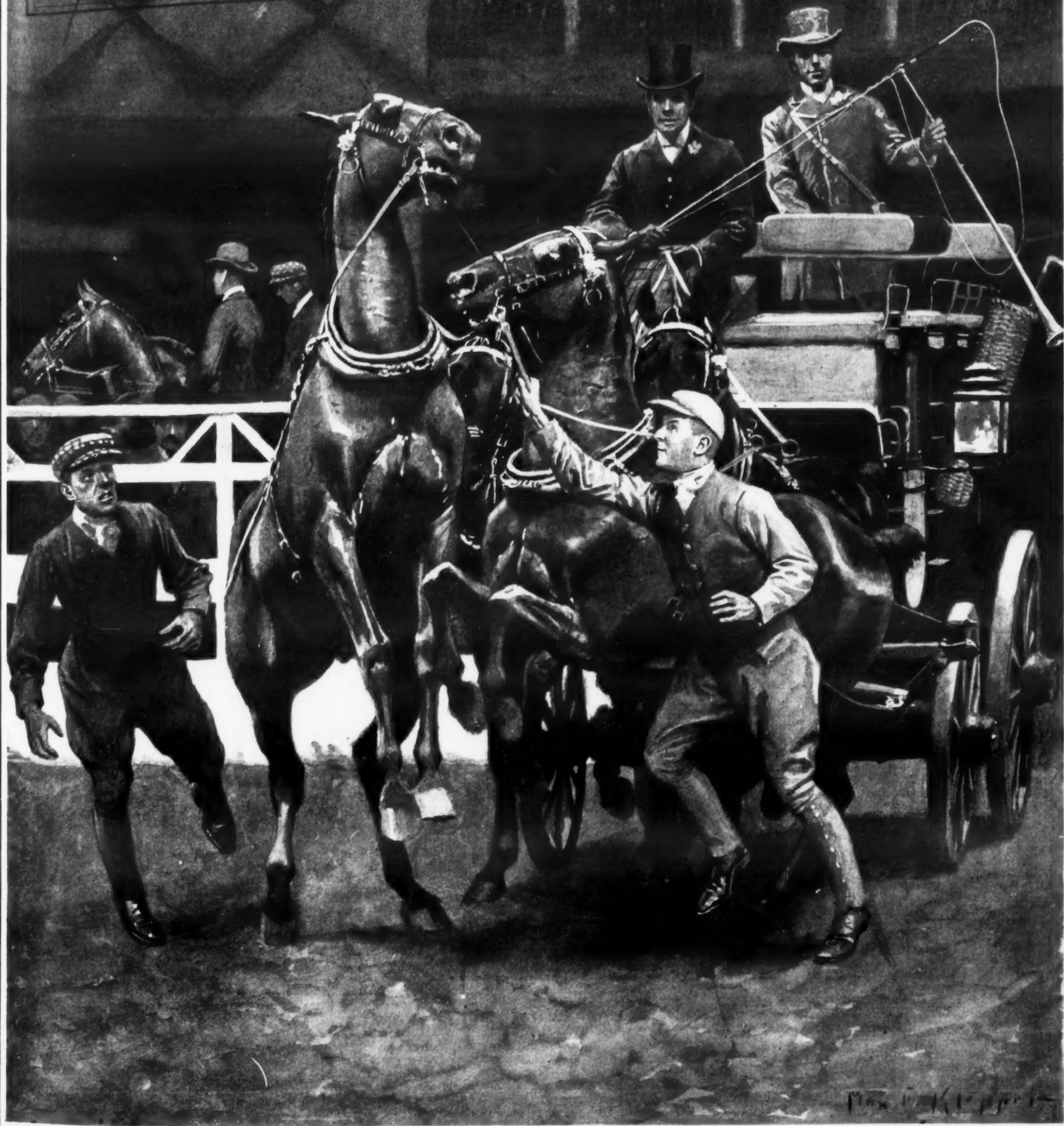


*Middle Club*

# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

NOT TO BE MUTILATED,  
OR TAKEN FROM THE BUILDING.



A FOUR-IN-HAND TANGLE AT THE HORSE-SHOW GATE

DRAWN BY MAX F. KLEPPER



# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

Vol. C1.

No. 3619

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LESLIE'S WEEKLY should always be asked to pro-  
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Leslie's Weekly has no connection with "Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly."

Thursday, November 16, 1905

## The Popular Election of Senators.

IT WILL scarcely be questioned that the tide is rising in favor of the popular election of United States Senators, as supplying the only means of wresting that body from the control of powerful special and selfish interests. It is a fact that there are at present a number of Senators who could not possibly go before the people and secure an election to a State office, yet the same men have shown themselves able to control nominations and elections to the Legislature in sufficient numbers to secure their selection for the United States Senate. Once in that body their chief concern is the electors in the Legislature; they care but little for the existing popular sentiment so long as they secure control of the Legislature through the machinations of politics. If any one doubt this, let him traverse the senatorial record of several of the States and observe the differences betwixt now and then.

This matter was brought up before the recent reciprocity convention at Chicago, and the sentiment of the convention was overwhelmingly in favor of the election of Senators by the people. If we go back to the convention time of 1789 we find that a prolonged discussion prevailed over the organization of the legislative branch of the government. It was seriously considered at one time to have but one representative body—the House of Representatives. But in those times the State feeling ran high, and it was deemed advisable to have a second house—but first in importance—the Senate. Appointment of Senators by the President, and by popular election was considered; but finally it was left to the Legislature of each State, with what result is clearly seen in the history of the last one hundred and five years. Certain it is that the Senate has declined in forensic ability and in moral power; mediocre plutocracy buys its way there as formerly it could not, and special interests block or promote special legislation as formerly the Senate could not have done.

The whole subject is one of growing interest to the people, who heartily desire a reform. The difficulty rests in the Senate itself. That body will never vote for a constitutional amendment providing for election of Senators by the people until it is forced to do so by the overwhelming power of public opinion, expressed in the newspapers and at the polls. This matter should not for a moment be lost sight of, nor indeed will it be. The only thing to be feared is the want of aggressiveness and activity on the part of those who favor the reform. Eternal vigilance is no less the price of liberty than persistent activity is the price of securing any reform. And what a reform it would be to rid the Senate and the several States so misrepresented of some of the miserable mediocrities who dress well and wrap the senatorial garment of dignity about them, but who are utterly without moral force and who would not dare risk election as State constables at the hands of the people.

## Wonderful Prosperity in South America.

BUENOS AYRES, the capital of the Argentine Republic, has just passed the 1,000,000 mark in population. It is the fourteenth city in the world in inhabitants, and is by far the largest city on the Western Hemisphere, outside of New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia. Fifteen years ago Rio de Janeiro was ahead of it. Now the Brazilian city is far behind. Thirty years ago Buenos Ayres was exceeded in population by St. Louis, Boston, and Baltimore. It is far in front of these big United States towns to-day. It is growing as fast as Chicago, and faster than Berlin.

That city, and the country of which it is the political and business centre, are among the world's marvels, although the world has not yet observed it.

Argentina has an area almost as great as all the United States east of the Mississippi, although its population is a little less than six million, or smaller than Pennsylvania's. In the production of meats, wool, and corn it stands high. It exports more corn than the United States. Before many years pass, on account of our own home demand, Argentina will surpass the United States in exportation of food products in the aggregate. For the first half of 1905 its total exports were \$175,000,000, or several times as much as those of the United States in proportion to population. In proportion to the population of the respective countries, the immigration to Buenos Ayres is greater than that into New York.

Buenos Ayres and Argentina compel the Teutonic section of the world, especially the United States' portion of that section, to revise some of its notions. We have been calling the Latins a decadent race. With a Spanish base and an Italian immigration there is being built up in Buenos Ayres and its surrounding country as progressive and expansive a civilization as is to be found anywhere on the globe. The future, even on the American continent, is not entirely in the keeping of the Anglo-Saxon family.

## Perversion of Science.

SCIENCE IS not fraudulent, but conscienceless folk are prostituting the discoveries of science to dishonest ends. This matter was exploited by Sir James Dewar in a recent address, in which, taking liquid air as a text, he warned the public against the commercial exploiters of scientific discoveries. The discovery, several years ago, of what is known as the self-intensive method of liquefying gases was followed by numerous attempts to attract the public to investment in specific enterprises, based, as was declared, upon the new scientific discovery. One of these heralded the great profits to be made by using liquid air. This new discovery as a source of power was destined to eclipse steam and displace electricity. As an artificial refrigerant it was to banish ice, ammonia, sulphur dioxide, and carbonic acid. In surgery it was to be the only anesthetic, antiseptic, and caustic employed; in medicine it was to cure consumption and other diseases.

Scientific men, says Professor Dewar, shirked their duty at this juncture. Instead of frankly saying that such promises were either foolish or fraudulent, they contented themselves with mild recommendations to "be cautious." Promoters gathered large sums of money, and now, after ten years, the bitter disappointment is what science would have been justified in predicting at the outset. Aside from use in the laboratory, there has been yet but one practical application of the revolutionizing discovery, namely: in vaudeville shows, under the name of a "magic kettle," it serves to eke out the twenty-minute acts of the magicians. But this fiasco was only one of many others. Some, like the gold-from-the-sea-water scheme of the Rev. Jernegan, were frauds pure and simple. Others, based on genuine and important discoveries, have been ignorant attempts by enthusiasts to make impossible commercial applications.

Enterprises of both sorts, with the magic word "science" over their doors, are now plentiful, and it is sincerely to be hoped that Professor Dewar's caution may give pause to possible victims who are on the point of embarking their money in such, to say the least, most problematical ventures.

## What To Do With the Indian.

NO DELUSION could be greater and more lamentable in its consequences than that which prevails among many otherwise intelligent people in the United States to the effect that practically all the problems connected with our wardship of the Indians have been solved, and that little or no further special or urgent work is needed to lift the aborigines up to the same level of civilization that the American people in general now enjoy. It is true that the condition of the Indians has improved greatly within the past twenty-five years, and that some needed reforms have been instituted in the government Indian service, and a wiser policy adopted in dealing with them, but much remains to be done before their condition can be regarded as satisfactory from any point of view. At the recent Lake Mohonk Indian conference Dr. Lyman Abbott offered suggestions worthy of serious consideration in this connection. These were, in brief, that in our system of schools for the Indian we must provide for something more than mere intellectual development; we must make these schools "morally and inspirationally, as well as educationally, effective." We must do for the red man what Booker T. Washington is doing for the negro—give him an all-around education, with special emphasis upon the moral and industrial features. Obedience, industry, temperance, and self-control are inculcated under such a system, and no educative process can be complete or satisfactory in any true sense where these virtues are not taught and developed. But the chief responsibility for the future welfare of the Indian Dr. Abbott laid at the door of the churches, and he suggested that a special effort be made to reach the "officers of all the churches, Roman Catholic and Protestant, orthodox and liberal, to disseminate knowledge and arouse enthusiasm among the congregations" in Indian work. We sincerely hope that this suggestion will be adopted and that the churches will not only hear but heed the call. For nothing can be more cer-

tain than that the Indians are still far from a condition where they can be wisely and safely left to the general influences at work for human betterment in American civilization. And to cram their heads with learning and ignore their training in morals and religion will be to invite disaster, for them and for us, worse than any that has yet marked the history of our dealings with these dependent people.

## The Plain Truth.

A SPEAKER before the State Federation of Labor, at Trenton, N. J., the other day made the excellent suggestion that, "when a man of family is imprisoned the work which he does in an institution should go to the support of his family." Convict labor directed to such a purpose would serve several good ends; it would keep the convict from idleness, one of the worst possible evils of prison life, and it would also help to prevent those dependent upon him from falling into pauperism, or something worse. Under the system of imprisonment which prevails in many parts of the country, and particularly in jails and other institutions where criminals are detained for brief periods, the wife and children of a criminal often suffer a heavier punishment than is meted out to him. He is well fed, clothed, and sheltered, and maintained in idleness, while they are left to struggle for a livelihood as best they can, with the additional handicap upon them of a dishonored name. Neither would this plan be open to the objection usually urged against the employment of convict labor—that it introduces an injurious element of competition with free labor. We have had no sympathy whatever with this opposition, but it has prevailed in many quarters with the result of keeping large numbers of convicts in idleness for a part of the time. Any scheme which offers a partial solution of the prison-labor problem is worthy of serious consideration, and the proposal made at the Trenton meeting seems to be one of that kind.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S emphatic assurance that the Panama Canal will be constructed under proper conditions, and that it will be completed within a reasonable period, ought to go far toward disposing of the idle rumors and still more idle fears that this great enterprise is doomed to failure at the outset—or, at least, to delay—for, greatly a prolonged and indefinite period. Of course the judgment of the President in this matter, as in all others, is liable to error; he is not infallible, and does not assume to be, but his view has the approval of common sense and ordinary business foresight. It has the indorsement also of a member of the board of consulting engineers, who has expressed the opinion that the canal will be completed by 1915. Much ado has been made in some quarters over sanitary conditions at the isthmus and the difficulties connected with labor, but there is no good reason to suppose that these obstacles and others equally formidable which may arise will not be met and overcome in due season and without serious embarrassment to the work. These things will require patience, skill, energy, and persistence, each in a high degree, but we are confident that the American government and its representatives at the isthmus will prove equal to every emergency and to every task, expected and unexpected. It is silly and puerile to talk about disaster at this stage of the proceedings, before the actual work of construction has begun. Such talk must either emanate from those who have opposed the canal from the beginning and would like to see it fail now, or from sensation-mongers who find the subject profitable for their purposes.

THE ANNUAL crop of sensational sayings and doings harvested among the educational institutions which have Chicago for their centre opened auspiciously the other day with a newspaper account of a class rush at the Chicago College of Dental Surgery. Two hundred students engaged in the affair, which ended in a disastrous collision with the police. The weapons used were principally stones, decayed vegetables, clubs, and hot water, and finally the police were obliged to fire at the mob with their revolvers. We are told that "while the officers were battling with the students, others of the classmen climbed to the upper stories of the college and poured scalding water upon the police." As a net result of the fracas "fifteen students were arrested, badly battered and almost denuded of their clothing." We have reason for the belief that many educational sensations reported from Chicago in seasons past have originated in the fertile imagination of reporters, but too many particulars are given in this case to make such a charitable construction possible. And there are those, no doubt, who profess to regard this class rush, with all its consequent lawlessness, rioting, and brutality, as a mere effervescence of youthful spirits, a prank of college boys, and so not to be viewed with any special reprobation. We do not share this kindly and charitable feeling. In our opinion, it was an exhibition of ruffianism on the part of the students which was a disgrace to them and to the institution with which they are connected. Chicago has a large and dangerous disorderly element among its so-called lower classes, as all the world knows but too well; but how can these be taught to obey the laws and to respect the rights of the community when a body of students, presumably drawn from the more intelligent and so-called higher ranks of society, are permitted to run amuck and defy the authorities? Haymarket massacres are born of just such exhibitions as this at the College of Dental Surgery.



## PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT



REAR-ADMIRAL C. J. TRAIN, U.S.N.,  
Who, with his son, was mobbed in  
China because the latter shot  
a Chinese woman.  
Copyright, 1902, by J. E. Purdy.

shooting. They were out after birds only, but the lieutenant behind the gun was unfortunate in his aim, and instead of winging a pheasant he wounded a woman with bird-shot. The injury was but slight, and the offense was further extenuated by the fact that it is not uncommon for British and American officers while hunting in that region to perforate, accidentally, some Chinaman hidden by the tall rice, the victim usually accepting a dollar or two as ample compensation for his hurt. Yet an exasperated crowd surrounded the gallant representatives of our navy, took away their guns, and, it is said, knocked the admiral down. The lieutenant is further charged with wounding, not seriously, two other Chinese during the scuffle. Forty United States marines, it is reported, landed as a rescue party, but did not take part in the "engagement." The trouble was eventually settled when the Trains promised money and medical attendance to the injured. The governor of Nanking apologized to the officers, restored their arms, and punished the ringleaders of the mob.

JOHN BURNS, the parliamentary leader of the English workingmen, who has just returned to the other side after eight months spent in this country in the study of our social and industrial conditions, found labor conditions greatly improved since his former visit here twelve years ago. But democracy, as he saw its workings here, did not impress Mr. Burns so favorably. He, however, records one impression with which Americans generally will heartily agree. "I traveled 1,600 miles out of my way," he says, "to meet the only saint America has produced—Jane Addams, of Chicago." It would hardly be just, perhaps, to designate Miss Addams as the only woman worthy of canonization to whom America has given birth; but no one will dispute the fact that the founder of Hull House has performed a service for humanity which entitles her to a foremost rank among great and good women.

PESSIMISTS, WHO stubbornly deny that the world is growing better, can gain a healthier outlook on the world's activities by studying the achievements of Dr. Thomas J. Barnardo, who died recently in London. Dr. Barnardo was a man of earnest purpose and an indefatigable worker, with a wonderful capacity for organization and executive detail. London regarded him as the most effective charitable worker in England—perhaps in the whole world—and when the crowded years of his three-score span of life are reviewed, the statement is not hard to believe. The matter-of-fact historian will record merely that he founded the National Waifs' Association with branches in all directions; the Barnardo homes, which shelter nearly eight thousand children; a Hospital for Waif Children in the Causeway; village homes for girls at Ilford; a "Babies' Castle" at Hawkhurst; a convalescents' seaside home at Felixstowe, and rescue homes in many cities. A grateful public, however, will round out the record by yielding tribute to the man who helped nearly 60,000 children, born amid criminal surroundings, to useful and honorable careers, and whose whole life was marked by singular self-sacrifice and devotion to high ideals. He was not a man of wealth, but he had the capacity of arousing the interest of the high and rich in his various benevolent schemes. In a message of condolence to Mrs. Barnardo, Queen Alexandra said: "I pray that his splendid lifelong work may be kept up as an everlasting tribute to his memory."



THE LATE DR. T. J. BARNARDO,  
"The most effective charitable worker  
in the world," in characteristic  
action.—London Illustrated News.

THE RECENT trip of the President's daughter to the Orient was a matter of interest to the whole

nation, and her safe return after an enjoyable experience and 25,000 miles of travel has caused general gratification. Miss Roosevelt is a genuine American girl who has not been spoiled in the least by the publicity and attentions incidental to her position as the young lady of the White House. Her personality is so agreeable and sterling that everybody rejoices that circumstances have combined to give her a delightful time. During her tour in the far East Miss Roosevelt was the recipient of hospitalities from the royalties of Japan, Korea, and China, and was accorded ovations by multitudes of the people of those countries. Besides the entertainments given her, Miss Roosevelt was showered with beautiful and valuable gifts, which she has brought back as souvenirs of her travels. These included rare specimens of Japanese art, costly jewelry, rugs, gorgeous screens, Japanese and Chinese porcelains, silks, and other articles that appeal to the feminine taste. These filled about a score of boxes, and the duties exacted on them amounted to a considerable sum. Miss Roosevelt sailed back from the Orient in the steamer *Siberia*, on board of which she is shown in our photograph, chatting pleasantly with her fellow-voyagers.



MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT (AT RIGHT).  
Chatting with friends on the steamer which brought her from the  
Orient.—Seltman.

THE LATE J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, formerly Commissioner of Agriculture under President Cleveland, was one of the most valued members of the latter's Cabinet. Besides discharging with entire faithfulness the usual duties of the office, Mr. Morton was an enthusiast on tree-planting, and won for himself lasting remembrance by the founding of Arbor Day. Recently a handsome monument to Mr. Morton was dedicated in Morton Park, at Nebraska City, Neb. The central figure of the memorial is a statue of Mr. Morton, and the inscription on the pedestal appropriately calls him the "Father of Arbor Day," and comprises his favorite injunction, "Plant trees." The unveiling ceremonies drew together a notable assemblage, and Mr. Cleveland, former Vice-President Stevenson, and other prominent men made eulogistic addresses. Mr. Cleveland paid an especially strong and eloquent tribute to the integrity and fidelity of his whilom Cabinet officer. Among the well-known people present were Mrs. Grover Cleveland and the Hon. Paul Morton, son of the late secretary, once a member of President Roosevelt's Cabinet and now president of the great Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York. Our photograph shows Mr. Morton about to escort Mrs. Cleveland to the dedication exercises, where she was one of the most observed personages in the audience.



HON. PAUL MORTON AND MRS. CLEVELAND.  
Photographed on the occasion of the unveiling of a monument to Mr.  
Morton's father in Nebraska.—Roberts.



GOVERNOR JEFF DAVIS,  
Of Arkansas, whom the President  
rebuked, at Little Rock, Ark.,  
for his defense of lynching.  
Gerhard.

IT TAKES patriotism and courage of an uncommon sort to discuss, as President Roosevelt has done, some of the problems which are agitating the South, but the chief executive is endowed with plenty of both. As he declared at Little Rock, when he publicly rebuked Governor Jeff Davis for his defense of lynching, the President "has never said in any State or any section what he would not have said in any other State or any other section." That was the keynote of his reply to Governor Davis, and the crowd expressed its approval with tumultuous cheers. The Governor's address was in reality a veiled defiance to the President for the latter's utterances on the negro question at Tuskegee, and was devoted to something between an apology for and a defense of lynching. "To avenge one heinous crime by another heinous crime," said the President in reply, "is to reduce the man doing it to the bestial level of the man who committed the bestial crime." He ended his lecture to the perspiring Governor by declaring that it was the duty of men in office, particularly, to free the United States from the menace and reproach of lynch law. While the President attacked a national evil, Governor Davis's State, Arkansas, has first place, in proportion to its population, in the number of lynchings recorded for 1903.

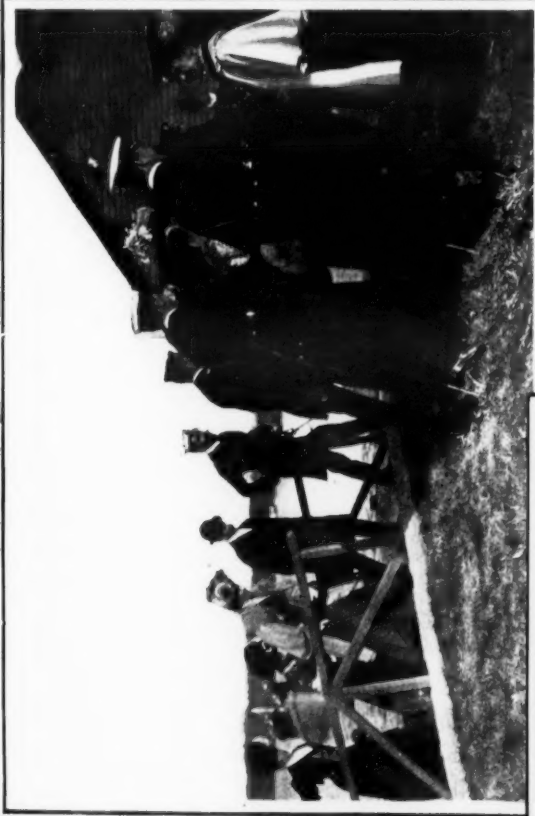
TO NO OTHER man so much as to the Rev. Dr. Elias B. Sanford is the credit due for the great inter-denominational gathering now in session at Carnegie Hall, New York City. After serving for years in the active pastorate of the Presbyterian Church, Dr. Sanford became, in 1900, the secretary of the National Federation of Churches, formed in that year, and since that date has devoted all his time and energies to the promotion of the cause of church federation throughout the United States. In this service he has visited nearly all the States of the North and the middle West and some States of the South, arousing the interest of local clergymen in the work. A man of quiet ways, but an energetic and indefatigable worker, with an ardent and infectious enthusiasm in his chosen field of service, Dr. Sanford has been conspicuously successful, and as a result of his efforts six State federations have already been organized and many local ones. Dr. Sanford has had for three years the "laboring oar" in the preliminary work of this gathering, being also the secretary of the executive committee having the arrangements in charge.

ALL LOVERS of true sport are keenly interested in the case of Arthur F. Duffey, of Georgetown University, who holds the world's championship as an amateur sprinter, and who recently confessed to professionalism in admitting that he had made money in amateur athletics. Duffey, who achieved his world's record by covering 100 yards in nine and three-fifths seconds, has boldly announced that he has supported himself as an amateur athlete since 1898. He justifies his position by saying that it is his intention to "expose the crookedness of amateur athletics in all its nauseous details." With this object in view he has joined the staff of a well-known magazine devoted to physical culture, and will hereafter conduct its athletic department. Secretary James E. Sullivan, of the Amateur Athletic Union, has caused to be expunged from the amateur lists all of Duffey's records and performances, and his action has been generally commended. Officers of the Intercollegiate Association, who feel that they have been especially imposed upon, will make a rigid investigation of Duffey's deceptions, and every meeting in which he as a college student took part and every organization which he represented will be probed for the truth. Not only Duffey's own reprehensible acts, but his sweeping charge that many other athletes are really professionals masquerading as amateurs, will be subjects for the most drastic inquiry. If evidence is disclosed to warrant prosecutions, these will be made. As to Duffey's announced intention of reforming amateur athletics, it is not quite clear how this man, who has practiced deception for years, will induce the public to take him seriously.

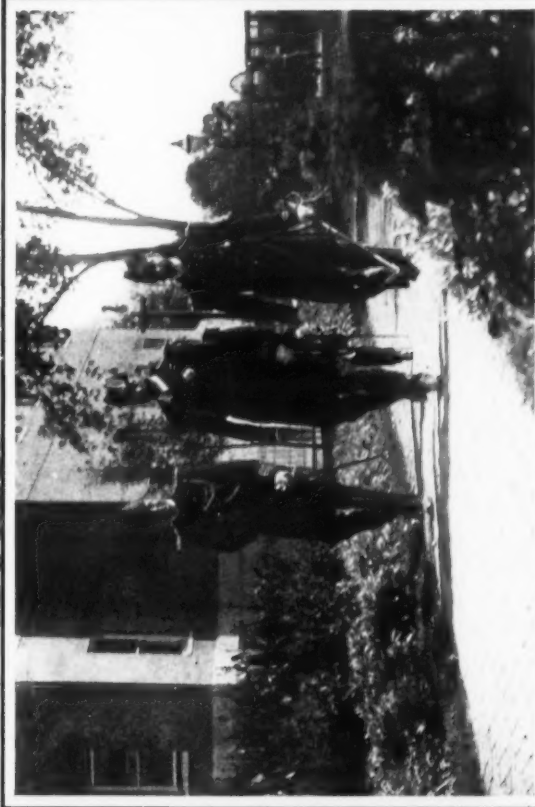


ARTHUR F. DUFFEY,  
The noted sprinter, whose confession  
of professionalism has caused a  
great scandal.—Earle.

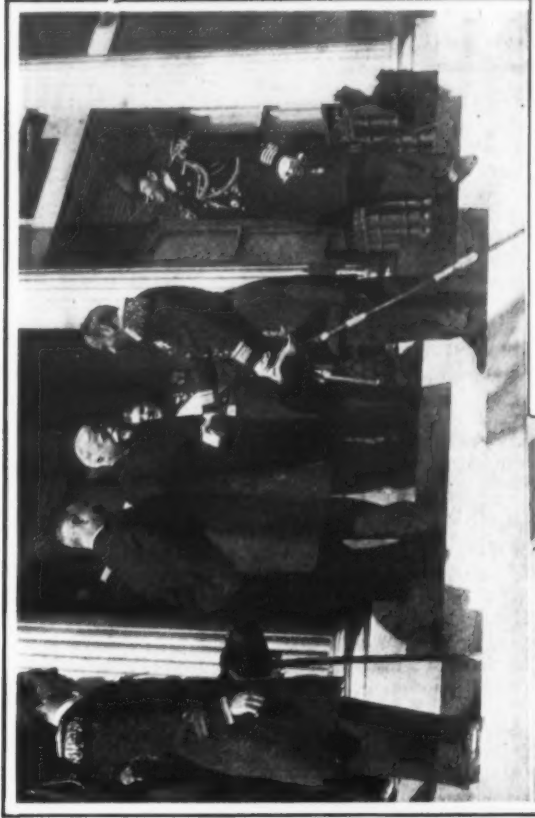




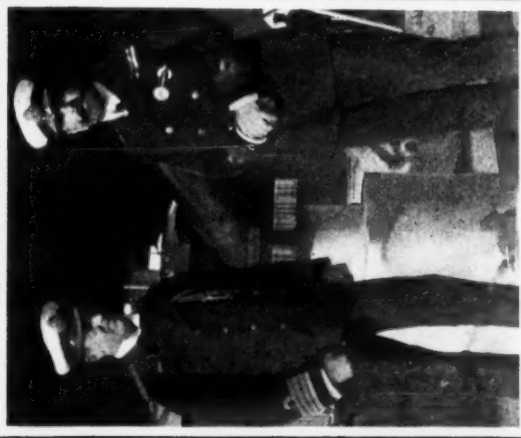
PRINCE LOUIS GOING ASHORE FOR THE  
CADET DRILL—JUST LEAVING  
THE GANG-PLANK.



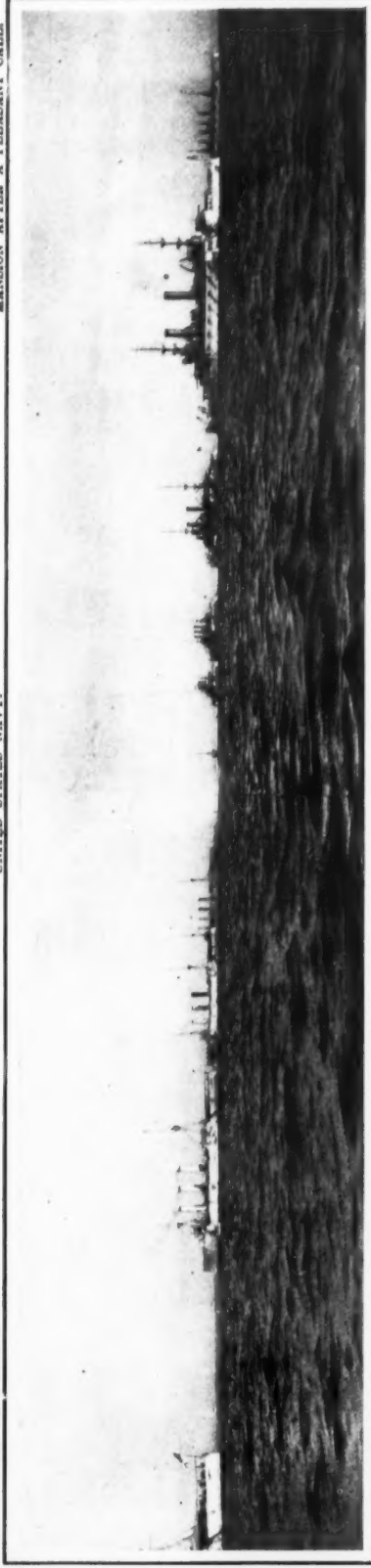
THE PRINCE (CENTRE) ON THE WAY TO VISIT GOVERNOR WARFIELD, OF MARYLAND, WITH  
LIEUTENANT SOWERBY, BRITISH NAVY (LEFT), AND LIEUTENANT CROSBY,  
UNITED STATES NAVY.



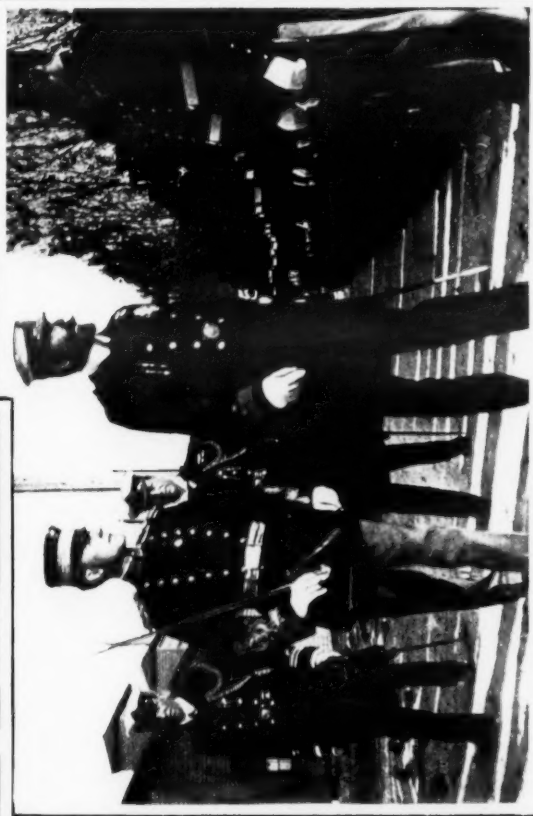
DISTINGUISHED VISITOR TAKING LEAVE OF  
GOVERNOR WARFIELD AT THE EXECUTIVE  
MANSION AFTER A PLEASANT CALL.



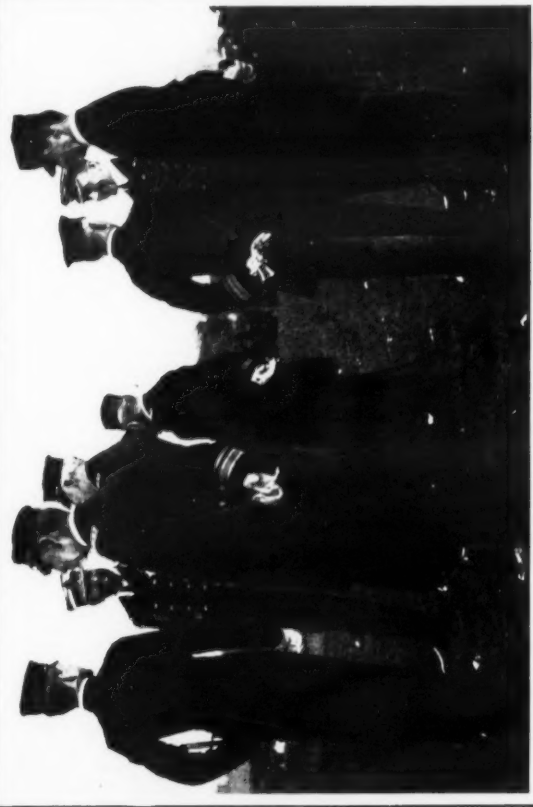
CAPTAIN KERR, OF THE "DRAKE," AND PRINCE  
LOUIS ON THE DECK OF THE  
BRITISH FLAG-SHIP.



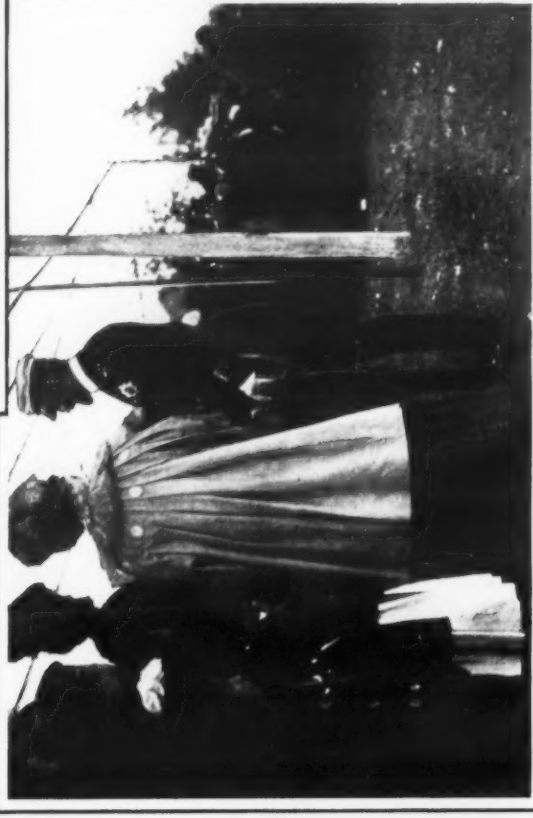
THE TWO FLEETS, TWENTY-TWO VESSELS IN ALL, LYING OFF ANNAPOLIS—BRITISH WAR-SHIPS AT LEFT, AMERICAN AT RIGHT.



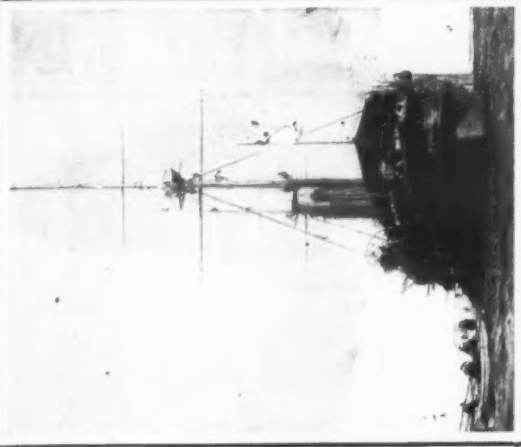
MARINES LINED UP IN HONOR OF THE PRINCE  
AT THE LANDING, AND SALUTING HIM  
AS HE PASSED BY.



INTERESTING GROUP OF NAVAL OFFICERS.  
At left : Admiral Prince Louis, with Cadet Commander Knox (back turned), Admiral Davis (hands behind),  
Admiral Sands, and Admiral Evans. At right : Admiral Ironson (holding gloves),  
Lieutenant Sowerby, and Lieutenant Magruder.



ROYAL COMMANDER MERRILY CHATTING WITH  
LADIES OF THE NAVY CIRCLE BEFORE  
THE MIDSHIPMEN'S DRILL.



ARMORED CRUISER "DRAKE," FLAG-  
SHIP OF PRINCE LOUIS'S  
FLEET.

## A ROYAL OFFICER OF BRITAIN'S NAVY WELCOMED IN AMERICA.

CORDIAL RECEPTION ACCORDED AT THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, MD., TO REAR-ADMIRAL PRINCE LOUIS OF BATTENBERG, COMMANDING A BRITISH FLEET.

Photographs by Mrs. C. R. Miller.



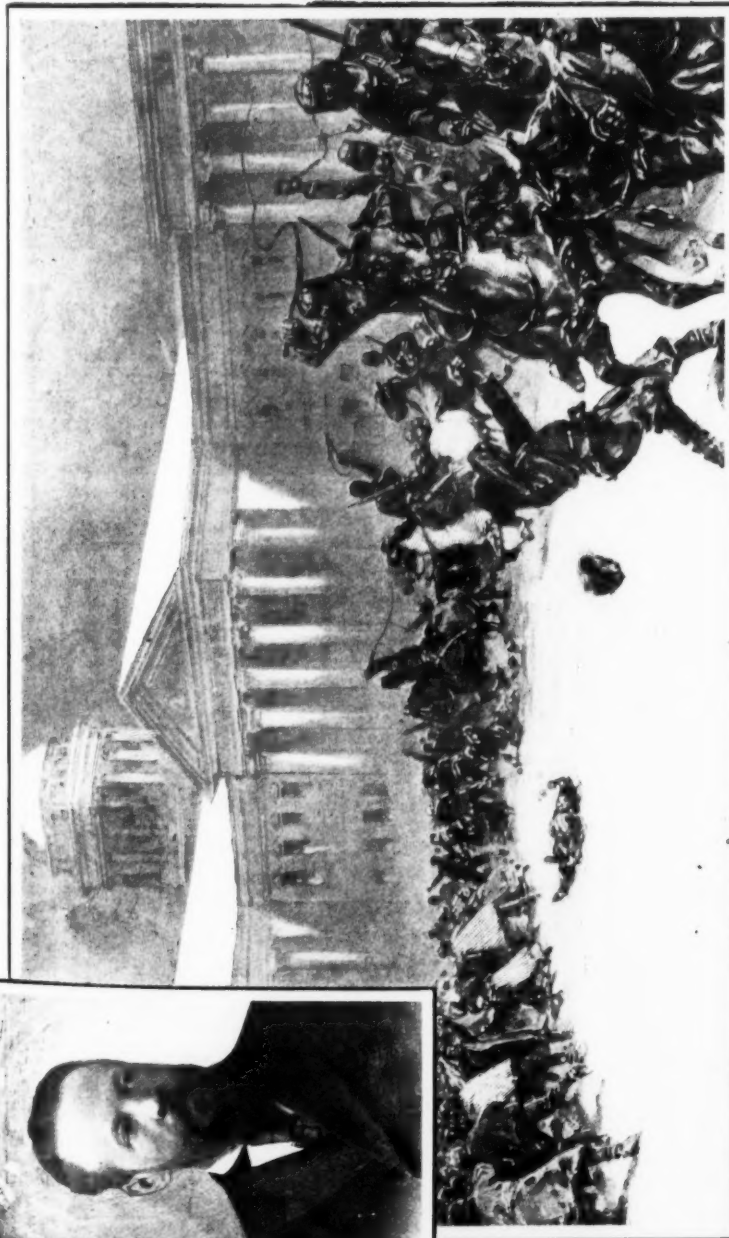
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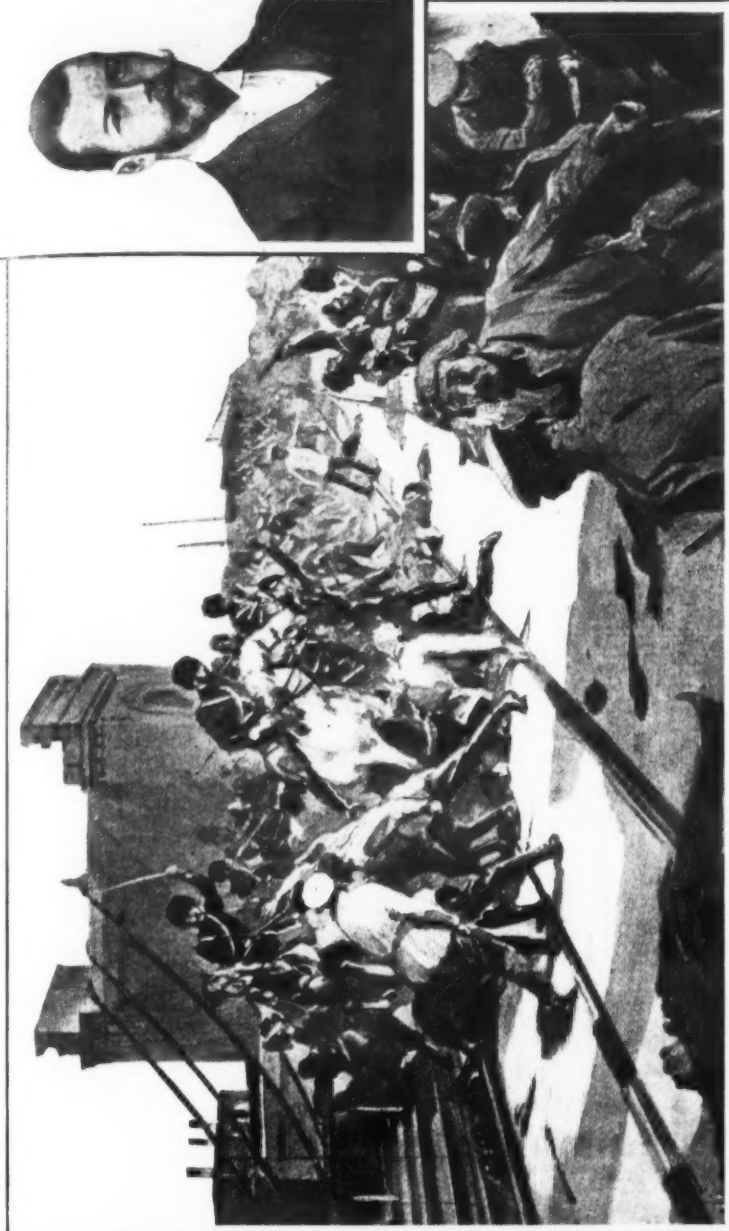
COUNT SERGE WITTE,  
The great statesman who induced the  
Czar to abolish the autocracy.



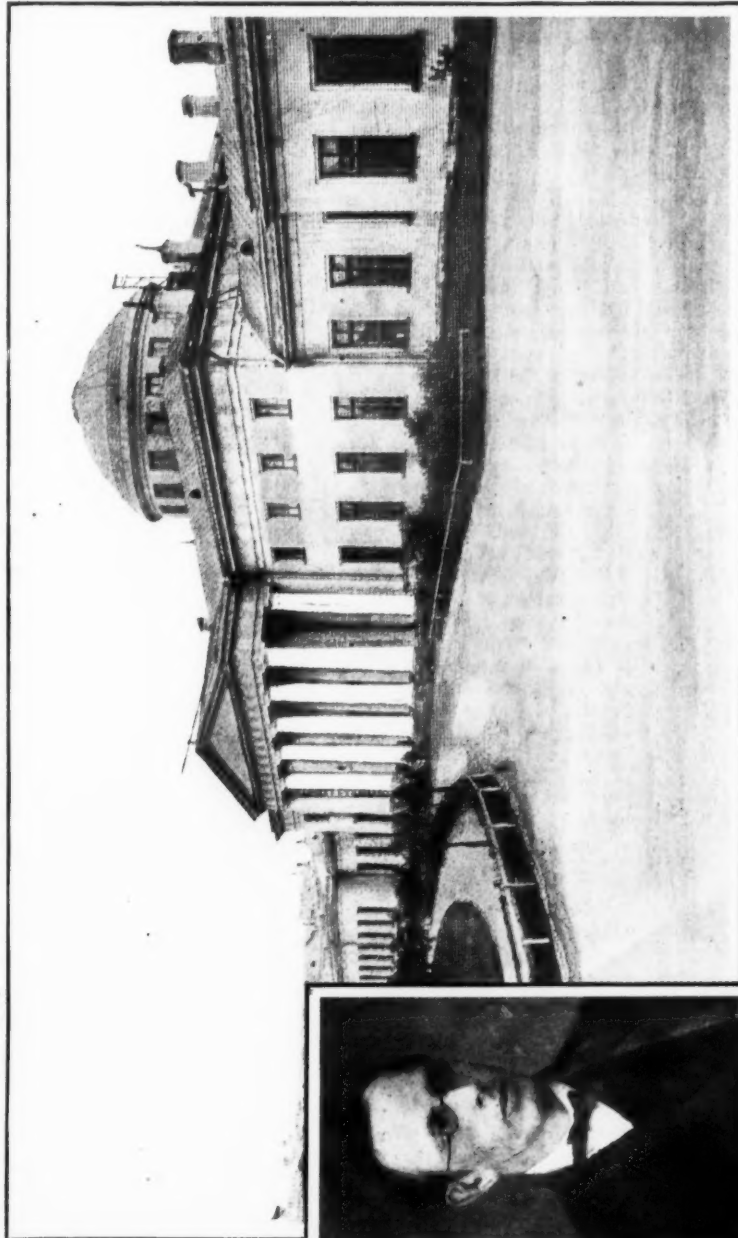
FEARFUL MASSACRE OF PEACEFUL STRIKERS IN ST. PETERSBURG BY TROOPS LAST WINTER, WHICH FIRST  
EFFECTUALLY AROUSED THE SPIRIT OF REVOLUTION THROUGHOUT RUSSIA.—*Drawn by H. W. Koelck.*



CZAR NICHOLAS II.,  
Who was constrained to grant a  
constitution to his people.

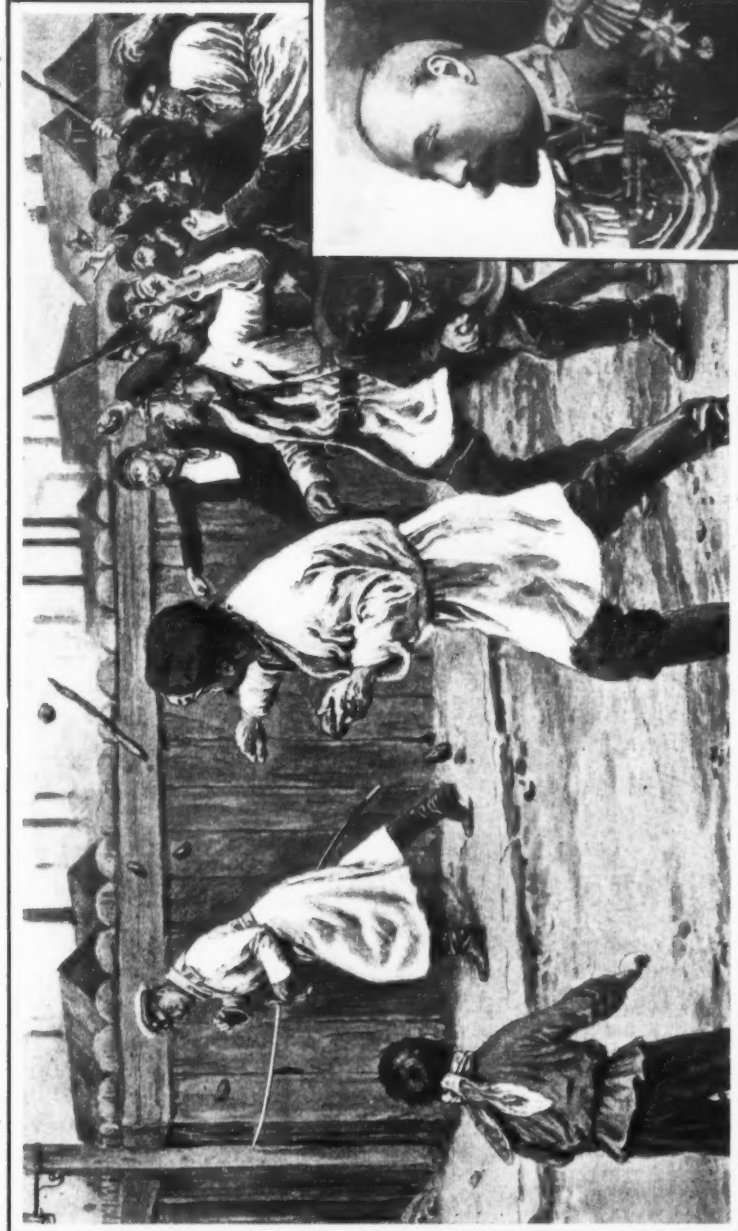


COSACKS FURIOUSLY CHARGING ON RIOTERS IN ODESSA, WHERE 5,000 JEWS WERE KILLED OR WOUNDED  
BY FEROCIOUS MORRIS.—*Drawn by G. Amato.*



C. P. POBEDONOSTSEFF,  
The hated chief procurator of the holy  
synod, who has just resigned.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT ST. PETERSBURG IN WHICH WILL MEET THE FIRST RUSSIAN PARLIAMENT AUTHORIZED  
UNDER THE NEW CONSTITUTION.—*Bull.*



ARMY OFFICER ATTACKED BY A Frenzied mob in St. Petersburg and fleeing for his life.  
*Drawn by Frank Dodd.*



GENERAL TREPOFF,  
The harsh and dreaded Governor-  
General of St. Petersburg.

## RUSSIA IN THE THROES OF DISORDER AND REVOLUTION.

RIOTOUS AND BLOODY SCENES WHICH PRECEDED OR FOLLOWED THE DOWNFALL OF AUTOCRACY AND THE CZAR'S GRANT OF A CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.



# THE MIRACLE OF THE MODERN JEW

By CHARLES M. HARVEY



HON. ISIDOR RAYNER  
United States Senator from Maryland  
*Getz*

I.  
THE RISE of the Jews in social power throughout most of the world, which has been in spite of adverse laws and in the face of prejudices more obstructive than hostile statutes, is one of the marvels of the present age. Until about a century ago they

were plundered, maltreated, and sometimes murdered in nearly every country of Europe by the order or with the connivance of prefects, governors, and emperors. They had no rights which kings or populace were bound to respect. In Russia this is often the case still.

Heine always took off his hat at a statue or picture of Bonaparte because the great Frenchman, in his invasion of Germany, liberated the Jews in the part of that country which his armies occupied. A German and a Jew himself, Heine remembered when the Jews were shut out from the sidewalks in the parks at Frankfurt, and when soldiers on Sunday afternoons stretched a cordon around the Jewish quarter and kept its inmates in. All these humiliations Bonaparte abolished, while his domination lasted, but they returned when he was driven out.

In the past eighty or a hundred years Holland and England have treated the Jews more liberally than any other countries except the United States. But in London the number of Jew brokers until 1828 was limited to twelve, all of whom were heavily taxed. The Jew was not allowed to vote in England till 1832; did not get complete liberty of religion till 1855; was not admitted to the House of Commons till 1858; was not absolved, in taking an oath, from the requirement of repeating "on the true faith of a Christian" till 1860, and did not enter the House of Lords till 1885. To-day the Jew in England has practically the same civil rights as the rest of the citizenship.

Until comparatively recent times there were occasional outbreaks against the Jews in Germany which recalled the attacks on the negroes of the South by the Ku-Klux a third of a century ago. Russia under Alexander III. expelled the Jews with as much cruelty as Spain did under Ferdinand and Isabella. Under Alexander's son, Nicholas II., Russia's murders of the Jews at Kishineff in 1903, and at Odessa and elsewhere in 1905, have details of atrocity that parallel anything in the massacre of Titus.

In most of the civilized countries outside of Russia the Jew of 1905 has practically the same civil privileges as other citizens. Social prejudice all over the world is still strong against him except in the United States, but this feeling is close to the vanishing point in Holland and England. In the armies the old antipathy survives, as was shown by the Dreyfus persecution in France, and as is shown to-day by the blackballing of Baron Goldschmidt Rothschild, who sought a commission in the German army. Yet all over the world the Jews have, in the past few decades, conquered for themselves recognition and distinction in finance, trade, politics, and all other fields.

Gambetta, Emin Pasha, Baron Hirsch, Baron Montefiore, and several of the Rothschilds have been among the conspicuous figures of many countries. One Rothschild entered the British House of Commons in 1858, and another went to the House of Lords in 1885, in each case just after those bodies were opened to their race. One of England's greatest premiers, Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, was of Jewish parentage.

## II.

The Jew has a particularly close connection with American history. The money contributed by Ferdinand and Isabella for Columbus's voyages of discovery was obtained from Jews. Several Jews were with him as sailors on his trips. Tradition has it that a Jew, Louis de Terres, one of Columbus's men, was the first white man to set his foot on the shores of the New World. Driven out of Portugal's colony of Brazil, twenty-three Spanish-Jews landed in New Amsterdam in 1655. This was nine years before the Duke of York, son of Charles II., of England, sailed in through the Narrows with his fleet, put the British flag in the place of that

of Holland, and New Amsterdam became New York.

A few isolated Jews had come to the present territory of the United States before that date, but the Spanish refugees from Brazil established the first Jewish colony planted in this country. This was a third of a century after Plymouth's Pilgrims had landed, but Judaism's pilgrims had a longer voyage, suffered more privations on the way, and had more hardships on their arrival. Peter Stuyvesant, the Governor, would have driven them out had he not been stopped by orders from the Dutch East India Company, in which many of Amsterdam's Jews were stockholders. These refugees established one of the oldest church societies in continuous existence in the United States. This is the Congregation of Shearith Israel, or, as it used to be called, the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation of the City of New York, of which Dr. H. Pereira Mendes is the head. So poor at first were these two dozen Jews that their baggage had to be sold at auction to pay their passage, yet the colony which they planted in New York 250 years ago has a fifth of the wealth of that wealthiest of the world's cities to-day.

In finance and trade the Jew in America became prominent at an early day. Haym Solomon, one of that race, contributed large sums of money to support Washington's army, when money was of greater im-

place all over the country.

Of the 11,000,000 Jews in the world in 1905, 5,000,000 are in Russia, 2,000,000 in Austria-Hungary, 1,500,000 in the United States, 575,000 in Germany, 275,000 in the British empire, and the rest are distributed in smaller numbers

through every country on all the continents and in the islands of the sea. The United States stands third in number of its Jewish residents among the countries. It will be second on the list by 1910, for Austria-Hungary is losing its Jewish population rapidly by emigration. It will probably be first on the roll by 1925, as the exodus from Russia is heavy, and the Jewish immigration into the United States is now at the rate of more than 100,000 a year.

New York City has nearly half, or 700,000, of the entire Jewish population of the United States, or many times more of this race than were ever gathered before in any single community, from the patriarch Abraham's days down to those of Dr. Herzl, the Zionist. From three per cent. of the population of the city in 1880 the Jews have grown to fifteen per cent. in 1905, and their expansion, proportionate as well as absolute, continues at a high rate. Every sixth person met on the streets of New York is a Jew. Out of the \$5,000,000,000 property in that city the Jews own \$1,000,000,000. More Jews are in New York City than are in the German empire, France, and Holland put together, and twice as many as are in Britain's world-circling domain, with the whole of Central and South America thrown in. Twice as many Jews are in New York as are in the entire Turkish empire, including the Holy Land. Thirty times as many Jews are in New York as are in Jerusalem in 1905. Many times more Jews are in this one American town to-day than were in Jerusalem when it was captured and destroyed by Titus, or than were there at any time

during the height of its power and population as the capital of the Jewish kingdom. In Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, New York, and every other American town the Jews figure as laborers, mechanics, educators, merchants, artists, lawyers, clergymen, physicians, scientists of all kinds, and in all other occupations. The Jews contributed 7,000 soldiers to the Union army in the Civil War, and 2,000 to the very much smaller American army in the conflict with Spain in 1898.

Jews have been prominent as bankers in the United States, from Haym Solomon, of the Revolutionary era, down to Jacob H. Schiff of to-day. The line of eminent Jewish journalists stretches from long before Mordecai M. Noah, of the old New York *Courier and Enquirer*, to Joseph Pulitzer, of the New York *World* and St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, and Adolph S. Ochs, of the New York *Times*, Philadelphia *Ledger*, and Chattanooga *Times*. Among the Jews in the present Congress are Senator Isidor Rayner, of Maryland, and Representatives Adolph Meyer, of Louisiana, and Henry M. Goldfogle and Lucius N. Littauer, of New York. From Portland, Me., to Portland, Ore., the Jewish pupils in schools and colleges, in proportion to numbers, carry off far more of the honors than do those of any other element of the population. From New Orleans to St. Paul and from Jacksonville to Seattle the Jews, in the ratio of their numbers, win most of the prizes of trade, finance, the learned professions, and the sciences.

Never were the Jews so large a factor in the world's affairs as they are to-day. The Hebrew bankers of New York, London, Paris, and Berlin had to be appealed to by Russia and Japan before the first blow was struck at Port Arthur. War cannot be made without their consent. The Jewish money-changers open and close the gates of the temple of Janus. Never in any other age or country did the Jew prosper as he is prospering in the United States at this moment. Unlike some of the other immigrants, who intend to leave us when they accumulate a little money, the Jew comes to make his home here. This is his Promised Land.



HON. S. W. ROSENDALE,  
Former Attorney-General of the State  
of New York.—*Byron*



ADOLPH S. OCHS,  
Proprietor of the New York Times and  
Philadelphia Ledger



JACOB H. SCHIFF,  
The well-known millionaire and philanthropist.—*Dupont*



HON. OSCAR S. STRAUS,  
Formerly American minister to  
Turkey.

portance than soldiers, and when, without the money, the soldiers would have had to be disbanded. The Jews of New Orleans, then a Spanish city, furnished most of the money which Oliver Pollock, of that town, lent to George Rogers Clark, through which Clark was enabled to support the little army by which he made the conquest of Illinois and Indiana in the war of the Revolution, and which gave the Americans the Mississippi for the western boundary in the treaty of peace with England in 1782, instead of the Alleghenies, where the boundary would have been set had it not been for Clark's exploit.

The oldest aristocratic house of American lineage is that of Astor. A Jew, Hayman Levy, taught the founder of that house, John Jacob Astor, the fur business, and gave him the start which within twenty years made him the richest man in America, and which, through property accumulations which he began, have made the Astors of to-day the wealthiest family on the globe.

In antiquity as well as in respectability the Jew stands close to the head of the roll among the bluest of the blue-blooded elements of the American populace.

## III.

It is in the United States that the Jew has been the most multifariously active, and has scored his greatest conquests. Here, too, within the lifetime of many persons now middle-aged, will be found more of the Hebrew race than are gathered together in any other country on the globe. Says Hon. Oscar S. Straus, one of the most prominent New Yorkers of Hebrew lineage and one of the city's most public-spirited citizens: "The arrival of the Spanish Jewish refugees from Brazil in New York in 1655 was an event as national in its scope as was the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock. The observance of that event should be national and not local, and it should be marked by a memorial of some kind which should stand as a sign-post to all those who come after us." The two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the event is to be celebrated in the latter part of this month. Naturally the observance in New York City will be especially elaborate. In every Jewish synagogue in the United States there will be exercises. Public meetings, commemorative of the event and participated in by representatives of all the racial elements of the American population, will be held in New York and others of the country's important cities. A recognition worthy of the importance of the Jewish factor in the building of the American nation will take



JOSEPH M. BAUM,  
President of the Israelite  
Alliance of America.  
*Scherer*

his trips. Tradition has it that a Jew, Louis de Terres, one of Columbus's men, was the first white man to set his foot on the shores of the New World. Driven out of Portugal's colony of Brazil, twenty-three Spanish-Jews landed in New Amsterdam in 1655. This was nine years before the Duke of York, son of Charles II., of England, sailed in through the Narrows with his fleet, put the British flag in the place of that



MRS. HENRY SOLOMON,  
Of Chicago, a prominent member  
of the Jewish Council  
of Women.—*Farney*





HANGING A MAIL-BAG UP TO BE CAUGHT BY THE FLYER.  
*Henry F. Kieser, Nebraska.*



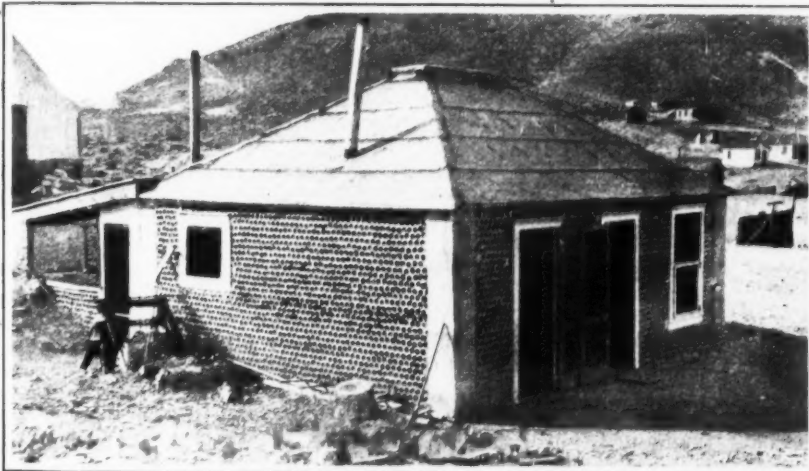
AN ITINERANT DAIRY IN NAPLES—MILKMEN DRIVING THEIR GOATS FROM DOOR TO DOOR AND SUPPLYING CUSTOMERS WITH MILK DRAWN ON THE SPOT.—*William A. Rowley, Illinois.*



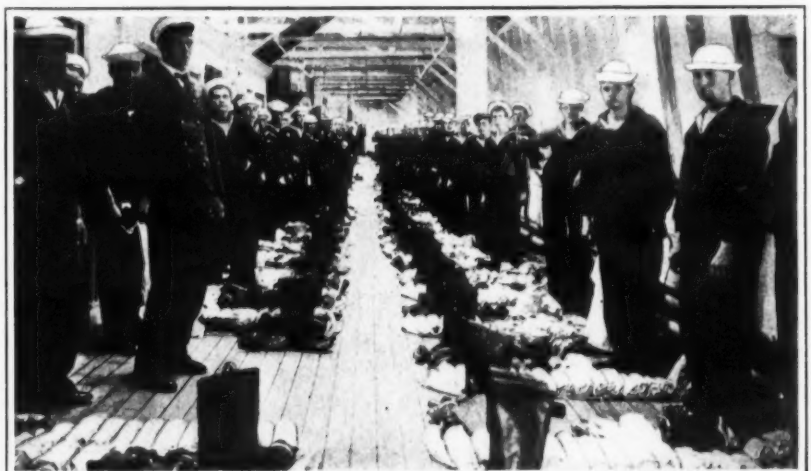
MISS NANCY LEE ON C. W. WATSON'S MASTER, A BLUE-RIBBON WINNER AT RICHMOND, VA., AND ENTERED AT THE NEW YORK HORSE SHOW.—*Mrs. C. R. Miller, Maryland.*



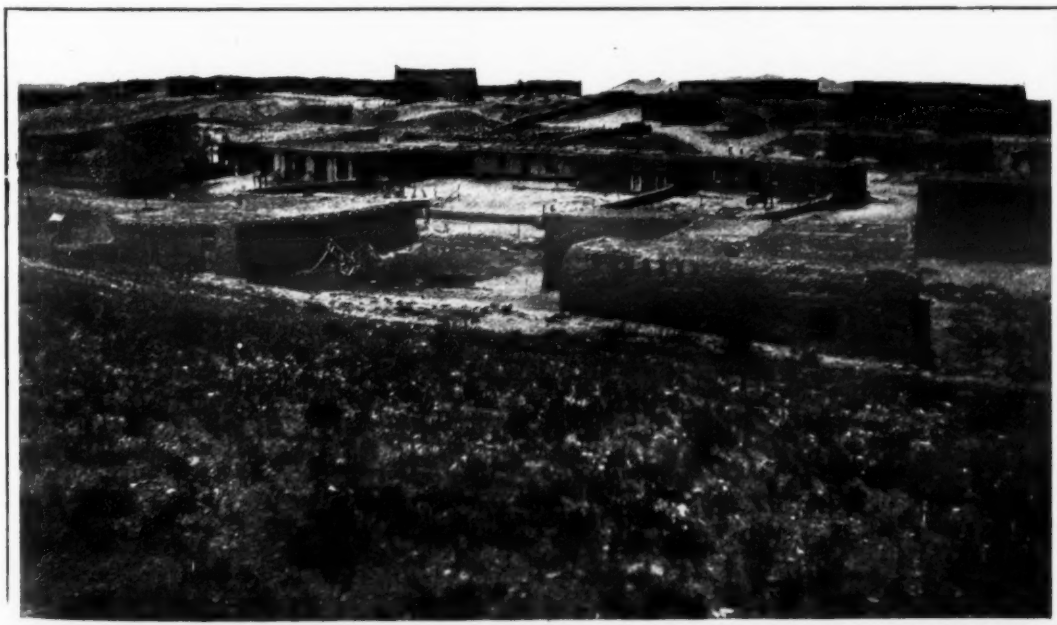
(THIRD PRIZE.) MRS. HARRY OVERMAN DRIVING DEWEY, ONE OF THE BEST HORSES EXHIBITED AT THE CHICAGO HORSE SHOW.—*Ralph Earle, Illinois.*



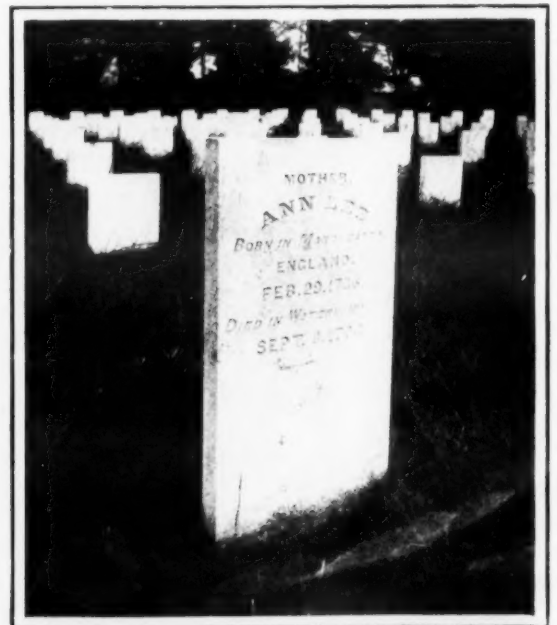
(SECOND PRIZE.) UNIQUE HOUSE AT TONOPAH, NEV., MADE OF 10,000 BEER-BOTTLES.  
*L. C. Branson, Nevada.*



"BAG INSPECTION" ON BOARD THE UNITED STATES CRUISER "REINA MERCEDES."  
*J. Sakillo, Rhode Island.*



(PRIZE-WINNER.) MEXICAN VILLAGE OF CALISTEO, IN NEW MEXICO, IN WHICH ALL THE BUILDINGS ARE OF ADOBE.  
*S. A. Gillette, Illinois.*



HEADSTONE ON THE GRAVE OF ANN LEE, THE FAMOUS SHAKER LEADER, NEAR WATERVLIET, N. Y.—*J. E. Boos, New York.*

AMATEUR PRIZE PHOTO CONTEST—ILLINOIS WINS THE FIRST PRIZE.

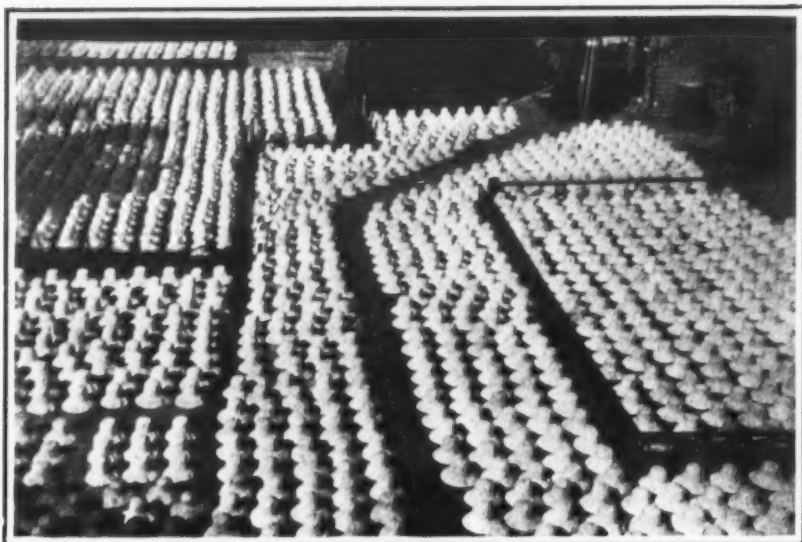
THE SECOND PRIZE GOES TO NEVADA, AND THE THIRD TO ILLINOIS.

(SEE OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC ANNOUNCEMENT ON PAGE 481.)

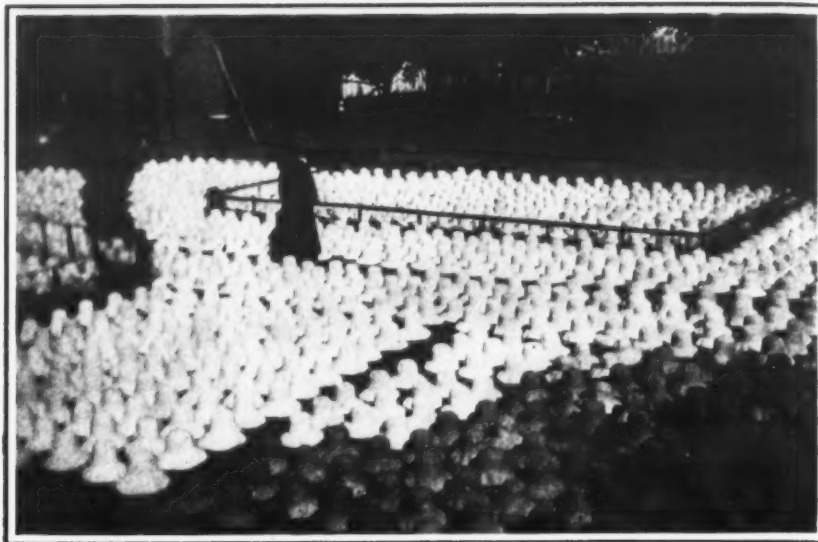


## A Two-acre Hat Farm and Its \$40,000 Crop

By Charles Israel



TWO ACRES OF PANAMA HATS BLEACHING IN THE SUNLIGHT.



A \$40,000 CROP OF PANAMAS ON A PROFITABLE LITTLE FARM.

PROBABLY THE greatest agricultural freak in the United States is the panama hat farm, successfully maintained in New Jersey by a Philadelphia firm, which deals in the expensive headgear. Although crops are garnered from this farm twelve months in the year, it presents the strange anomaly of having its greatest yield in the winter months. Rain, instead of being a necessity, is an actual hinderance on this farm. And, peculiarly enough, the size of the crop depends neither upon the fertility of the soil nor the skill of the farmer with the plowshare and harrow. The ravages of the boll weevil, or any of the other insect terrors of plant life, are unknown on the panama hat farm. The only enemy that the hat farmer guards against is that animal of a larger development—man—who is apt to scale the picket fence surrounding the farm and escape with a few hundred dollars' worth of the farm product tucked under his arm.

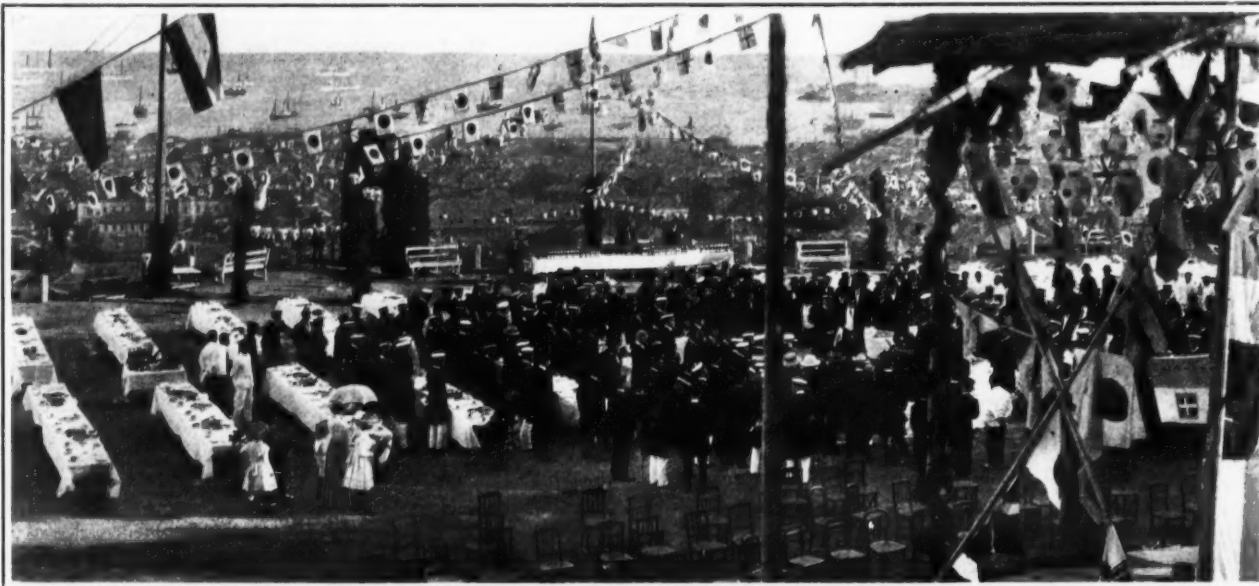
A normal amount of sunshine, the year round, and plenty of clear, dry weather, are the only requisites for a bountiful harvest. That Old Sol has beamed most benignly on the venture is proven by a statement made by a member of the Philadelphia hat firm which founded the farm. He declared that, in the two years of its existence, it has been profitable beyond their fondest hopes. The farm occupies a two-acre inclosed tract on the outskirts of a small town in New Jersey not far from Camden. Thither

the rough-shapen hats are shipped from South American ports. Panama straw is made from the leaves of the pita, a kind of wild pineapple. In the native state the hats are of an unsightly yellow hue, very unlike the bright clean straw shown in the fashionable shop windows. It has been the custom of hat importers to bleach the straw with various chemicals, but this has had an injurious effect upon the sensitive fibre. The Philadelphia firm hit upon the plan of bleaching the panama straw by a natural process. The two-acre tract was purchased, and the farm was soon in running order.

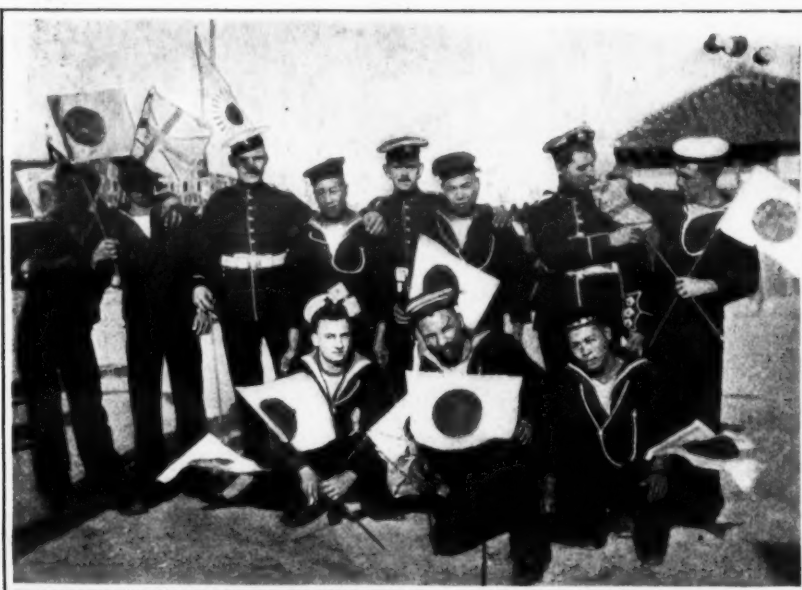
The ground has been laid out in symmetrical rows by the construction of flat wooden frames and low fences. There are different sections, just as on the ordinary truck farm, where corn is raised in one corner and tomatoes in another, but in this case the farm is divided in order to separate the hats according to the quality of the straw. Each crop means that 4,000

hats are to be gathered up, packed, and shipped to the Philadelphia warehouse. When it is considered that the hats average ten dollars apiece in value, the amount of money involved in the operation of a hat farm is appreciated. Only a low picket fence surrounds the farm, but thieves have seldom ventured to overstep the wooden paling. In the wooden house in the centre of the grounds are kennelled two broad-shouldered, thick-jowled bulldogs, armed with teeth like those of sharks.

Unlike other agricultural endeavors, this farm produces the best results during the cold months. This is due to the fact that the humidity is low during the winter. The hats are thoroughly soaked and scoured before they are "planted." Planting consists in arranging them in checker-board rows. Experiment has shown that the hats dry more quickly and with a brighter, better color in cold weather than at any other season of the year. The crisp, dry atmosphere of an arctic day, with plenty of balmy sunlight, is the ideal condition, according to the hat farmer. It is no uncommon sight to see hundreds of panama hats drying in the sun with several inches of snow on the ground. It is said that after a snowstorm the air is often dryest. During the spring and summer results are not so good. Crops which may be garnered every few hours in January, require three or four days during the warmer months.



RECEPTION TO ADMIRAL NOEL AND THE OTHER BRITISH OFFICERS ON SUWAYAMA HILL, OVERLOOKING KOBE HARBOR, WITH THE BRITISH FLEET SEEN IN THE DISTANCE.—McWilliams.



SAILORS, ON SHORE LEAVE, OF THE BRITISH AND JAPANESE NAVIES FRATERNIZING. Jones.



JAPANESE SCHOOL-CHILDREN WAVING FLAGS AND SHOUTING "BANZAI!" AS THE BRITISHERS LANDED.—Jones.

### CELEBRATING THE ALLIANCE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND JAPAN.

OFFICERS AND MEN OF A BRITISH FLEET VISITING PORTS IN JAPAN RECEIVED WITH GREAT ENTHUSIASM BY THEIR JAPANESE ALLIES.

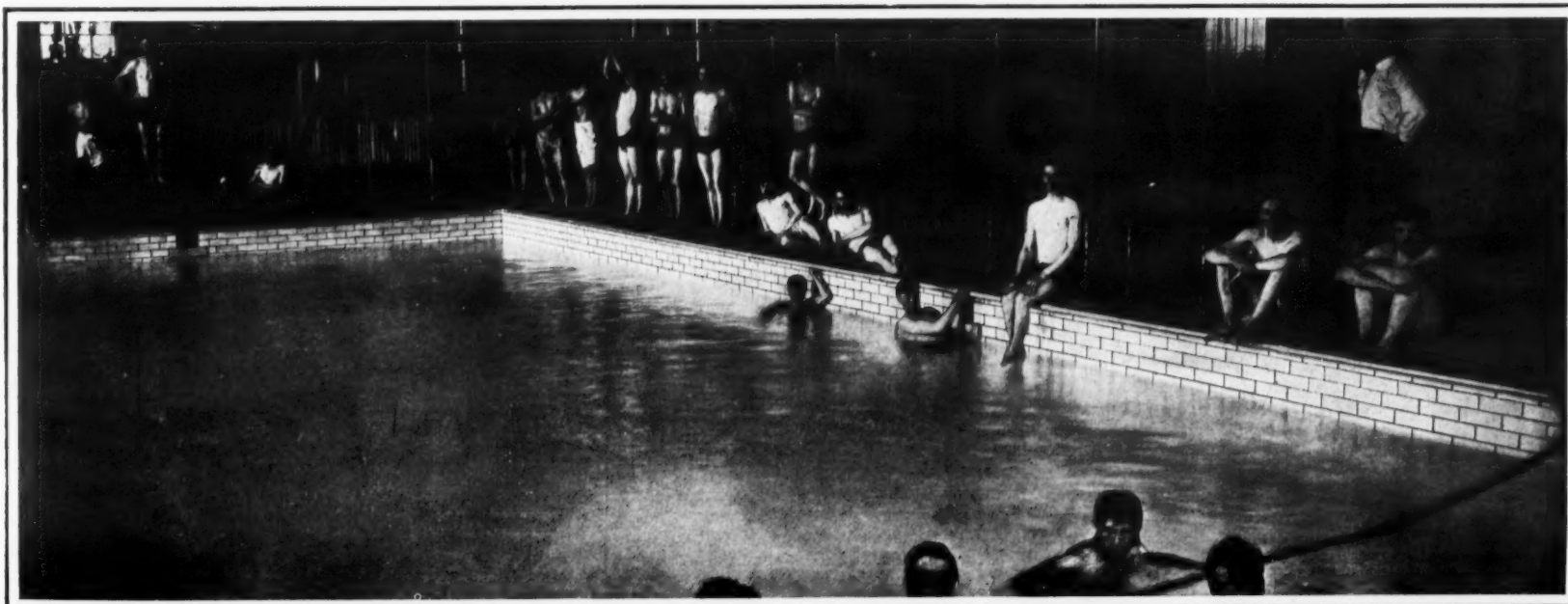




TEACHING THE ART OF MAKING HORSESHOES FOR THE ARMY HORSES.



TRAINING-SCHOOL FOR BAKERS IN THE MILITARY SERVICE.



SPACIOUS SWIMMING-POOL IN THE FORT RILEY GYMNASIUM.



CLASS OF FARRIERS ATTENDING A CLINICAL OPERATION IN THE ARMY-HORSE HOSPITAL.

### AMERICAN SOLDIERS TRAINED IN PEACEFUL ARTS.

REGULARS AT THE GREAT ARMY POST AT FORT RILEY, KAN., TAUGHT HOW TO NURSE SICK HORSES, MAKE HORSE-SHOES, AND TO BAKE BREAD.—*Photographs by C. E. Waterman. See page 481.*



## TRAINED ANIMALS BEHIND THE FOOTLIGHTS

By Harriet Quimby

HOW VARIOUS members of the animal kingdom are trained to perform entertaining tricks, some of which seem to require almost human intelligence, is an interesting question to lovers of our dumb friends. To the average person there is a fascination about a troupe of trained animals. The principal drawing-card at the circus is the animals, and on the stage, especially in vaudeville, which every season grows more popular, the programme every week is helped out by a troupe—very often two troupes—of trained animals. At the present time there are horses, dogs, elephants, seals, cats, polar bears, and monkeys playing at vaudeville houses in the United States, and at Coney Island this season a half-dozen or so trained fleas, with the assistance of an immense magnifying-glass, helped to entertain the vast throng ever on the *qui vive* for amusement.

One of the most interesting animal acts ever seen in this country, and the only one of its kind in the world, is now playing the Keith circuit. It comprises a troupe of ponies, one of which uses boxing gloves like a professional, and others stand on a revolving table which whirls so fast that one becomes dizzy in watching it. The troupe also includes a trained donkey—a rarity in the circus field. Concerning the theatrical education of these clever animals, Professor Cliffe Berzac, their trainer and owner, has much of interest to say.

"Like all animals, horses and ponies have individuality. Some make good actors and some do not. It is almost impossible to hold to any rule in selecting a pony which will train well, aside from giving him a trial; but a great deal of trouble is averted by using care to select thoroughbreds, in either horses or ponies, for they have double the intelligence. Whatever value a horse may have for ordinary equestrian purposes, he has a long training to endure before he can be publicly christened; and after he knows his act perfectly he must appear on the stage many times without being made to work, in order to accustom him to the footlights and the audience. Horses are just as much subject to stage fright as are actors of the human family, and many of them are self-conscious. All animals know when they are before an audience, and often take advantage by acting contrary when they are sure there is no fear of punishment. To successfully train a horse, one must have an even temper, a genuine affection for the animal, a soothing voice, and, above all, an infinite amount of patience. Kindness and coaxing form the major share of the work in training, but there must also be a certain amount of punishment.

"The first lesson in horse-training is to teach the animal that neither kicking nor biting will be tolerated. This can be taught only by use of the whip. When a pony understands that viciousness will be met with punishment and that gentleness will be rewarded by a bit of apple or a lump of sugar, he soon turns philosopher and curbs his temper. When a pony is thoroughly accustomed to his trainer he is so constituted that he will not offer resistance to any demand which he fully comprehends. Like other animals, a pony has absolutely no consciousness of his strength beyond what experience has taught, and can be handled according to the trainer's will. Male animals are always chosen by the wise trainer, for, while more vicious, they are also more intelligent. Welsh ponies are the best for training purposes, not only because they have smaller and better-shaped heads, a better presence, as an actor would say, but they also take more readily to circus work than Shetland ponies. Russian ponies are perfect dummies, and to train one would be an impossibility.

"To teach a horse to dance and to pick up a handkerchief and carry it to the trainer, both well-known circus tricks, is child's play in comparison with training one to box. That is about the most strenuous work a trainer can map out for himself," declared Professor Berzac, and, after having witnessed the boxing-match with contestants of unequal strength, one is quite ready to agree with him. "In training a pony to box one cannot use a whip at all, because if he is afraid of his trainer he will do his best to get away in place of making the rushes desired and enjoyed by the audience. To coax him to come, making him think it a game of romp and finally rewarding him with a handful of oats or a bit of sugar, is the only method used in training a pony to spar. By making him understand that it is play, he will take it for granted that he is not to use his feet viciously.

"In boxing it is impossible to prevent him from nipping, and he is required to wear a muzzle. When a pony is intelligent much of the act comes of itself. This particular pony has discovered three different ways of getting his trainer over the ropes, and he seems to enjoy his triumph very much as a human opponent would. By six months of daily training, much patience, and a variety of bruises and knocks this pony became the only equine pugilist in the world. Teaching the trick of picking up a handkerchief and amiably restoring it to the trainer is accomplished by a system of rewards. The pony receives his first lesson by eating a handful of oats from a white square of

cloth on the ground. He is trotted around for ten minutes or so, then is given another handful of oats in the same way. After this lesson the pony associates oats and white cloth, and it does not take long for him to stop and investigate whenever he sees a white cloth on the ground. Even at a trot he will stop, and his trainer has difficulty in persuading him to pass such an object. After a few lessons the oats are omitted and the pony in looking for them picks up the cloth and shakes it vigorously. After doing this he is surprised by getting his reward from the trainer, and little by little he is persuaded to cross the ring and hand over the handkerchief, there being a thorough understanding that by so doing he will have his apple or sugar. Patience, of course, is the secret."

Two Welsh ponies and a tiny Shetland pony of Professor Berzac's troupe are trained to gallop on a platform six feet in diameter, which revolves at terrific speed, causing the pony to curve his body in a sort of circle and to gallop as fast as his little legs can move. This is a most difficult thing to teach, and the act, like the boxing-pony act, originated with Professor Berzac. The professor offers, in good faith, the sum of five hundred dollars to any one in the audience who can stand on the table when it is in motion for the same length of time that the ponies do; and he adds that the reward is open to any one, who has not previously practiced, to stand for fifteen seconds with the table revolving. Among the many recruits in the audience, it is safe to say that none comes nearer than two seconds to the money. To teach this trick the ponies were first taught to put their fore feet on the table, and in this elevated position they munched carrots and other dainties. Having become accustomed to this, they were next induced to stand on the table while it remained stationary. Teaching them to jump down from a distance is far more difficult than teaching them to jump up, but after long practice they were able and confident to mount and dismount from the table much as a dog would do. Then gradually the table was made to move, and by increasing the speed the ponies "grew" to the trick.

The best drawing-card of the troupe is the donkey, and the professor offers another \$500 to any one who can remain on his back for three minutes. To train a donkey is quite a different proposition from training a horse. A donkey must be coaxed, caressed, wheedled, rewarded, but never punished. A donkey is far more nervous than a horse, and while the latter may be trained for several hours without stopping, a donkey cannot be trained more than ten minutes at one time without a rest. The donkey's star act is to kick anything and everything galley-west that comes anywhere near him, and to throw off anything which succeeds in landing on his back. To teach this act took one year of daily training. He enjoys his work, but, like all members of the species, he is "panicky," and an unaccustomed sound or a cross word will unfit him for acting for several hours. This kicking donkey's name is Oom Paul, and so valuable is he to his owner that his life is insured for \$1,200, the highest amount ever issued for such an animal. The performing ponies are insured for \$500 each. So well does Oom Paul understand and enjoy his act that he cannot be held back of the scenes when the ponies come off and it is his turn to shine. A large mat is put down, and an arena is made by stretching ropes around iron standards. When out of this arena the donkey cannot be made to kick. The "actors" and "actresses" behind the scenes waiting for their turn pace back and forth and shove Oom Paul out of their way at will, but once on the stage and the mat, not even the professor who trained him can get near without being sent over the ropes by the dainty heels which, though no viciousness is intended, are still strong enough to send a good-sized man several feet in the air. The four men helping with the donkey act, together with recruits from the audience, are sent flying in all directions, and all receive kicks and bumps galore. The act provokes shrieks of laughter from orchestra to gallery. To teach this act the donkey was made to understand that only play was expected of him, and while he played fair without biting he was rewarded, and when he did not play fair he was not punished, but neglected and unrewarded. This hurt his pride more than a whip would do. The donkey is not muzzled at all, and he never bites, being so singularly gentle in this regard that many think his teeth have been pulled for safety to those acting with him. When a trick is once thoroughly mastered it is never forgotten by either a pony or a donkey. Even after a lapse of six months or a year the animal will readily go through his performances. Having taught an animal one act, it is comparatively easy to teach him the second.

Valuable trained animals receive as much care as a young child. Their food must be selected, their health looked after and their grooming must be perfect. The ponies and donkey are fed crushed oats, cut hay, a hot mash with a bit of salt and sometimes some nitre or epsom salts in it. Grated carrots and chopped apples form their green food. All fruit must be grated or chopped because the little animals are

slender-throated and are easily choked. In a small medicine-chest the professor carries an assortment of remedies for ordinary ills. With a veterinary's thermometer he takes the temperature of his charges every morning, and by this means diagnoses the various distempers to which animals are subject. Any temperature over 100 is dangerous and may mean dry cough, chest cough, or any of the ills due to climatic changes. It is stated by the professor, who is an old-time circus man, that performing horses, if not overfed or overworked, live from five to ten years longer than the average horse. More animals die from overfeeding than from anything else.

### A Spaniard on Spain.

A MORE SEVERE and sweeping arraignment of the Spanish people is hardly conceivable than that uttered by Don Francisco Silvela, ex-prime minister of Spain, in an interview with a correspondent of an Havana newspaper. Had the same views been expressed by any other than a Spaniard, they would in all probability have been indignantly repudiated by friends of Spain as false and slanderous. But such a charge cannot be made against the statements of Señor Silvela, who is a loyal Spaniard, but who is intelligent enough to see and brave enough to condemn the evils and weaknesses which have made his country what it is to-day in the eyes of other nations. After referring to the notorious affection of the Spaniard for the bull-fight and the lottery, Señor Silvela goes on to say:

"I wished to govern Spain as a European state, as a country cultured and free; but I found at all times concealed enmity where I naturally looked for strong loyal support. The loss of Cuba was the ruin of Spain. We possessed at one time men-of-war which appeared to be men-of-war, and sailors appearing to be sailors. With this double deception people feared us a little. To-day, however, no one fears us, not even Portugal; and no nation can continue to exist alone without inevitable decay. No republic is possible without republicans, and no great country without great patriots. Patriotism is disappearing in Spain because the country costs money. Only the poor went to fight in Cuba, and the rich did not even give what was so easy to give, namely, money. Spain is destitute of credit and without a fleet. And yet, if a national subscription were to be opened to build ships, not enough money would be collected to suffice for the construction of one single iron-clad. Finally, the Spaniard of to-day is either a bull-fighter or desires to become one; anything, in fact, except a Spaniard."

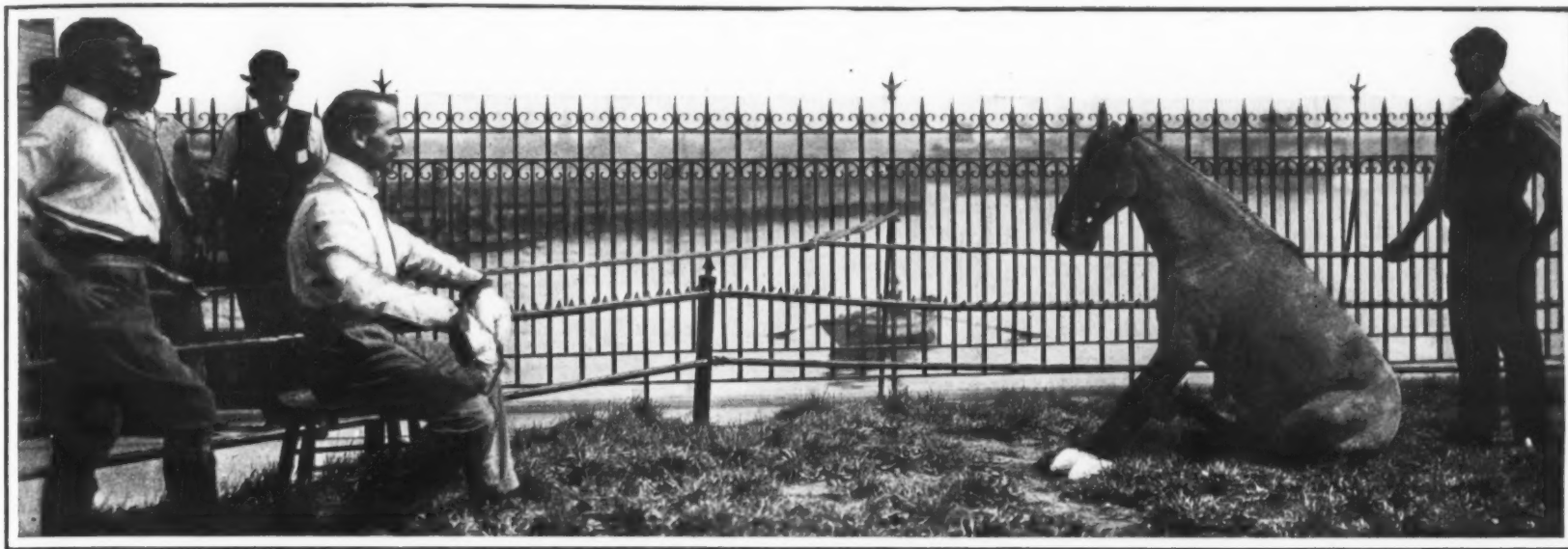
### Specimens of Up-to-date Oratory.

PEOPLE WHO are mourning over the alleged decline of good, old-fashioned American oratory, the kind of speech-making that left passion in a tattered condition, made the (American) eagle scream and the (British) lion roar, should read a certain speech in favor of a pension bill delivered before Congress by a Western representative, and pluck up courage. Who, for instance, but a graft-hardened fellow-representative could fail to be moved by an appeal like this: "I want to see my country, the 'land of the free and the home of the brave,' whose flag is ever unfurled to shelter the oppressed; whose great hand reached forth and touched the harp that sent the songs of liberty playing upon the waves of the Caribbean Sea; that gathered the broken fragments of the Antilles and reset them in the coronet of nations; unfurled the lone-star banner of a new-born republic, and erected the temple of human liberty upon the ruins of monarchical tyranny; whose stars now shelter the bleaching bones of her heroes from the tropical skies, be just and liberal to those who gave this arm its strength, and but for whom this giant, if at all, would be dismembered and disemboweled."

Surely if the foregoing didn't fetch 'em, the following must have proved irresistible: "Yes, my countrymen; let us shake off the frost that chills the spirit of our national patriotism, and by the memory of their noble sacrifices, and by that sweet communion with the shadows of our valiant dead, regild the staff of the flag with our loyal love, touch with sacred hand each glittering star, and with filial devotion dedicate anew our lives around the altar made sacred with its folds. Our obligation will not have been paid until the sentinel of the law has sheathed his sword, the barred doors have been loosed, the soldier-proof statutes have been repealed, the army of pension employees disbanded, and one general law embracing the pension system enacted, with the right to pension based upon actual and honorable service in the army, with a fixed age applying to all alike; and with no other record than the applicant's enlistment and his honorable discharge. When we have gathered the Union veterans from the hedges and the highways, when we have provided a balm in Gilead for every one, when each of them shall live by a nation's generosity, as evidence of a nation's gratitude and patriotism, we can fold our arms and, looking back upon duty well done, say, as did the Hero of Calvary, 'It is finished.'"

WITH men of affairs, Abbott's Angostura Bitters are the great tonic and aid to digestion. They are recommended by leading physicians. All druggists.





PROFESSOR BERZAC AND HIS PONY ANTAGONIST IN THEIR CORNERS WAITING FOR THE GONG TO SOUND.



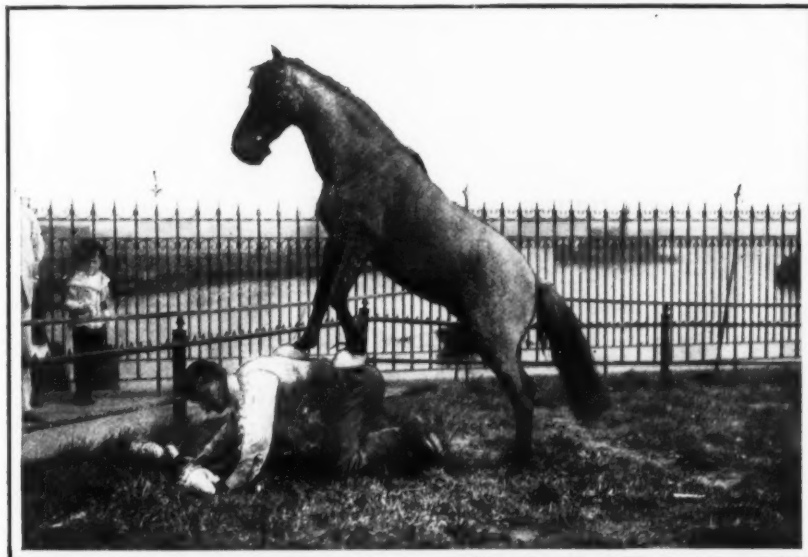
THE FIGHT ON, AND BOTH CONTESTANTS SPARRING FOR AN OPENING LUNGE.



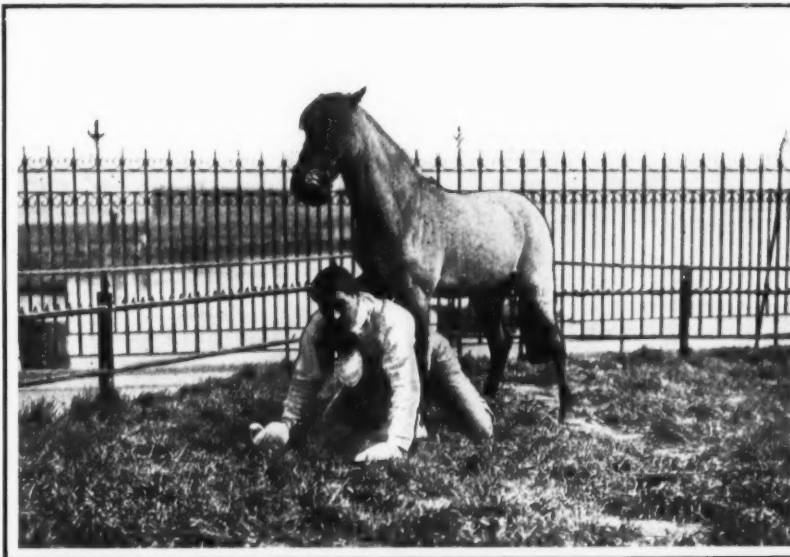
DELIVERING AN UPPERCUT IN A FAST AND FURIOUS EXCHANGE—THE PROFESSOR DRIVEN AGAINST THE ROPES.



PROFESSOR BERZAC CLINCHES WITH HIS EQUINE FOE IN A DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO REGAIN LOST GROUND.



THE PONY HOLDS DOWN HIS FALLEN ADVERSARY, WHO STRUGGLES TO RISE BEFORE TIME IS CALLED.



THE PROFESSOR IS COMPLETELY DEFEATED AND HELPLESS, AND THE REFEREE SLOWLY COUNTS HIM OUT.



PROFESSOR BERZAC PUTTING HIS DANCING PONY THROUGH THE VARIOUS STEPS.



EDUCATED PONY SITTING UP AT THE WORD OF COMMAND.

### ASTONISHING TRICKS PERFORMED BY EDUCATED PONIES.

ALMOST HUMAN UNDERSTANDING SHOWN BY EQUINE WONDERS, WHO TAKE PART IN PRIZE-FIGHTS AND EXECUTE FANCY DANCES.—Photographs by Arthur E. Dunn. See opposite page.





## The Greatest Horse Market in the West

By C. M. Harger



A NARROW LANE between ranks of eager buyers; a horse led swiftly back and forth by a colored groom, meeting at either end of the path a cracking whip and words of urging; a keen-eyed auctioneer whose words flow in a jumble undistinguishable save to the initiated; clerks, salesmen, dealers—"Sold!"—a horse disposed of at auction every minute. It is at Kansas City, one of the liveliest events of that lively town, the greatest horse market in the West because it drains the horse-raising States.

"The West produces the horses for the nation nowadays," explained the manager of the big horse sales-barns. "Kansas, Iowa, southern Nebraska, parts of Missouri furnish the horses for shipment East. It takes pasture land to raise horses, and the West can't afford to use its land that way."

So they come pouring into Kansas City, Chicago, and St. Louis, but the first stopping-place is nearest the farms. The buyer in the little town cannot afford to go to New York with a single car-load of horses; he sells to buyers who take on a dozen cars at a time. They are the purchasers at the sales, each seeking a "bunch" to suit his needs and ideas. Every Monday morning the horsemen gather for the auction—sturdy, round-faced city dwellers, rough-and-ready ranchmen, carelessly garbed farmers. It is a typical Western crowd, each keenly seeking a bargain and determined to get it.

You would scarcely know the horses. They came in from the country station uncurried, ragged. They have been stabled, combed, manes and tails braided and tied, every one, with red and blue ribbons. The ribbons cost twenty-five cents and the stabling two dollars; if the fetlocks need trimming it costs twenty-five cents more. Before going into the sale ring there is stuck on the left hip of every horse a number card, like a piece of fly-paper, 5 x 2 inches, with figures in large size. This number remains until the animal leaves the barn. When it is sold a tag will be fastened in the braided tail; on it will be the name and address of seller and buyer, price, etc. The sale-room might be taken for a prize-fight ring, with its open space and the tiers of blue seats rising from the ground. Happy Tim Holland, who has been auctioneer for ten years, and has sold more horses than any other man in the country, takes his place beside a collection of swinging tin signs that play an important part in the proceedings.

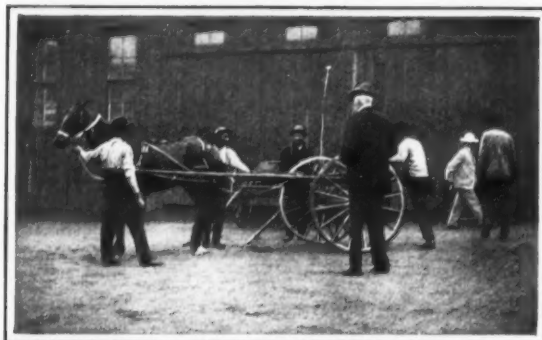
"Now, you gentlemen who want to buy get to bidding lively," is his order, and the first horse comes out of the runway. The inspector, with orders from the seller, speaks to a clerk. Whirl go the tin signs



BUYERS WAITING FOR THE HORSE AUCTION TO OPEN.

hour. Sometimes in pairs, but mostly singly, the sales are made. A stoop-shouldered farmer, whose black, ready-made suit and celluloid collar evidenced his Sunday garments, watched agonizingly as a gawky work-horse sold at seventy dollars. "I paid seventy-five dollars for him at Topeky," he groaned, disgusted with his own judgment.

From the sale to the tryers. A half-block inclosure opens on the barn; a heavy two-wheeled cart for the single drivers and a heavy express-wagon for



HITCHING UP A SINGLE DRIVER FOR TRIAL.

the teams are ready. The horses are quickly hitched, Jack Shellhaas, who for eleven years has driven from one hundred and fifty to seven hundred such horses a day, each working day, mounts the seat. On the run, plunging under the whip, making a long curve, and rounding up in the shed, pulled almost to their knees by his iron-muscled arms, they come. As the panting animals stop, the inspector places his sharpest ear to their breasts—that is to test their "wind." A horse

that has poor lungs or bad bronchial tubes is a slow sale. They started one horse at the stand under the "Serviceably Sound" sign. "I heard him cough," said a stableman, and the sign was switched to "Worker Only." One excited animal came back from the "tryer" with a record spoiled. He had been sold as a "worker," but in the harness he had bucked, plunged, and proved unmanageable.

"How much do you want off?" asked the auctioneer, nodding to the buyer.

"Ten dollars."

"Won't five do you?"

The buyer nodded and the horse was led away, the price having been lowered accordingly on the books.

The seller has nothing to say about the price save that he may start it at a minimum figure. Probably he could stop a sale—but he won't. Horsemen are "game." They take their losses and look pleasant. Better luck next time. The buyer has until ten o'clock the following day to find anything wrong with the horse according to the guarantee. If he finds it, the sale is off; if not, he must take the horse. Fifty thousand horses go through the Kansas City market each year. Most of them go to the Eastern States. In the fall the small horses are shipped South to plow cotton in the light soil of the Southern States. About

five hundred go to Mexico annually—only the "tippy" stylish drivers. The demand is constant for Western horses, and prices are now ten dollars to fifteen dollars higher than two years ago.

The pride of the barns is that everything is "square." Occasionally a buyer who has picked up a car of horses out on the prairies feels that he does not get all they are worth; he may even lose considerable money. It is not the fault of the stables but of the buyer; he may have struck a time when horse buyers were not eager to buy. Horse-buying and horse-selling are a gamble or a speculation in that they demand a shrewdness of judgment and the ability to take chances. The man most likely to complain is he who ships a small number of horses and seldom comes to market; with the experienced it is all a "part of the game."

The average price at which the horses sell in the ring is around one hundred dollars to one hundred and twenty-five dollars, though many go much above that. The value of a horse is dependent on many things, "principally on a difference of opinion," as one dealer expressed it. "Now, a mule," he went on, "is a mule. We sell mules by the car-load. They are light or heavy, but they are simply mules. No one thinks of selling individual mules at auction. They are too much alike. A horse has individuality, so every horse stands by itself and must be sold that way, or at least with his mate." Despite the use of the automobile, the horses of the West are growing in favor and demand. The lessening of pasture as the new lands settle up gives larger prices for the product of the farms, and little indication exists of a change for many years.

### Germany's Military Despotism.

IN A LONDON paper appears this astonishing example of German militarism. Some time ago, at Dessau, two private soldiers, named Gunther and Voygt, were convicted of insubordination to a sergeant named Heine, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude and expulsion from the army. Heine met the soldiers in a dancing-saloon. He was drunk and insulted some girl friends of Gunther's. He was asked to apologize. Instead of apologizing he unsheathed his sword and wildly struck out on all sides. Voygt and Gunther disarmed him, and in the struggle he fell, and while on the floor he injured another girl. At the trial counsel for the prisoners—i. e., the two private soldiers—pleaded that his clients acted only in



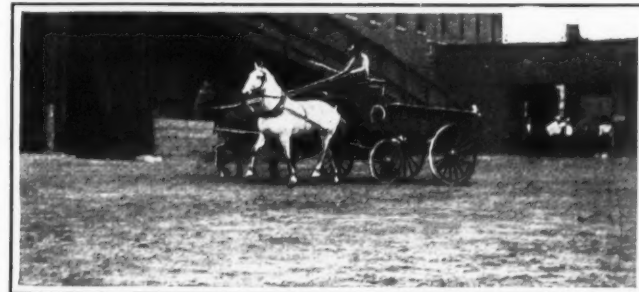
A SINGLE DRIVER "TRIED OUT" BY A VETERAN "WHIP."

and "Serviceably Sound" stares at the buyers. That is the guarantee. "It does not mean perfectly sound—few horses are that—but that the horse is sound enough for all practical purposes," explains the manager. There are others signs: "Wind and Work," meaning that the animal has good lungs and that it will work in harness; "At the Halter," sold just as it stands, take your own chances; "Worker Only," not sold for driver or for perfection of physical condition.

"What do we get? Start it along—\$115"—begins the rapid auctioneer.

"Boys, that ain't right," comments the manager to the crowd. "He cost a hundred and a quarter out in the country."

In the meanwhile the awkward animal, never before away from the quiet farm, wildly races after the groom. Up and down, up and down the little lane. Two men with long whips frighten it yet more; the groom yells and hurries; the auctioneer rumbles figures in a loud tone; the manager standing beside him begs for better bids—by fives, by threes, by twos, by ones, then at a signal Tim Holland calls, "Sold!" and the horse is taken down to the trying-shed. It all took just fifty-seven seconds. The first hour showed sixty-one sales. Before the first horse is past the group of onlookers the bids are well along on another. So it goes, hour after



"TRYING OUT" A TEAM BOUGHT AT THE AUCTION.

self-defense. He was sharply reminded by the prosecution that no such defense could be considered. It was the duty of the two soldiers to allow themselves to be killed by Heine rather than raise a hand against him. Heine was sentenced to three months' imprisonment; but apparently the official admission of the sergeant's misdeeds is not regarded as any excuse for the privates preventing themselves and their women folk from being cut down. If the facts are as stated, it is small wonder that feeling in Germany ran high over the incident. And this kind of feeling seems to be running high all the time.

### A Lovely Complexion.

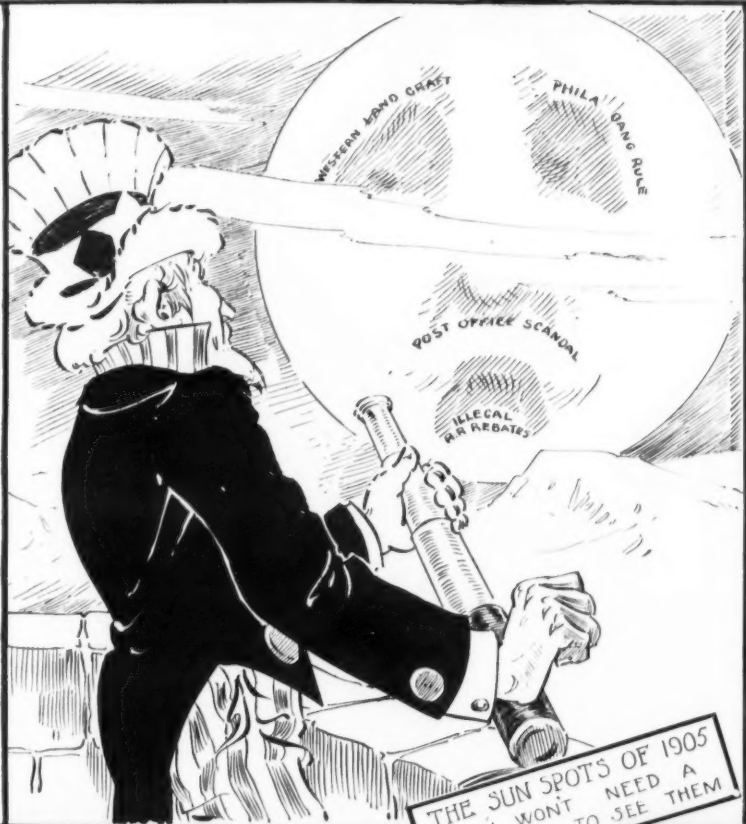
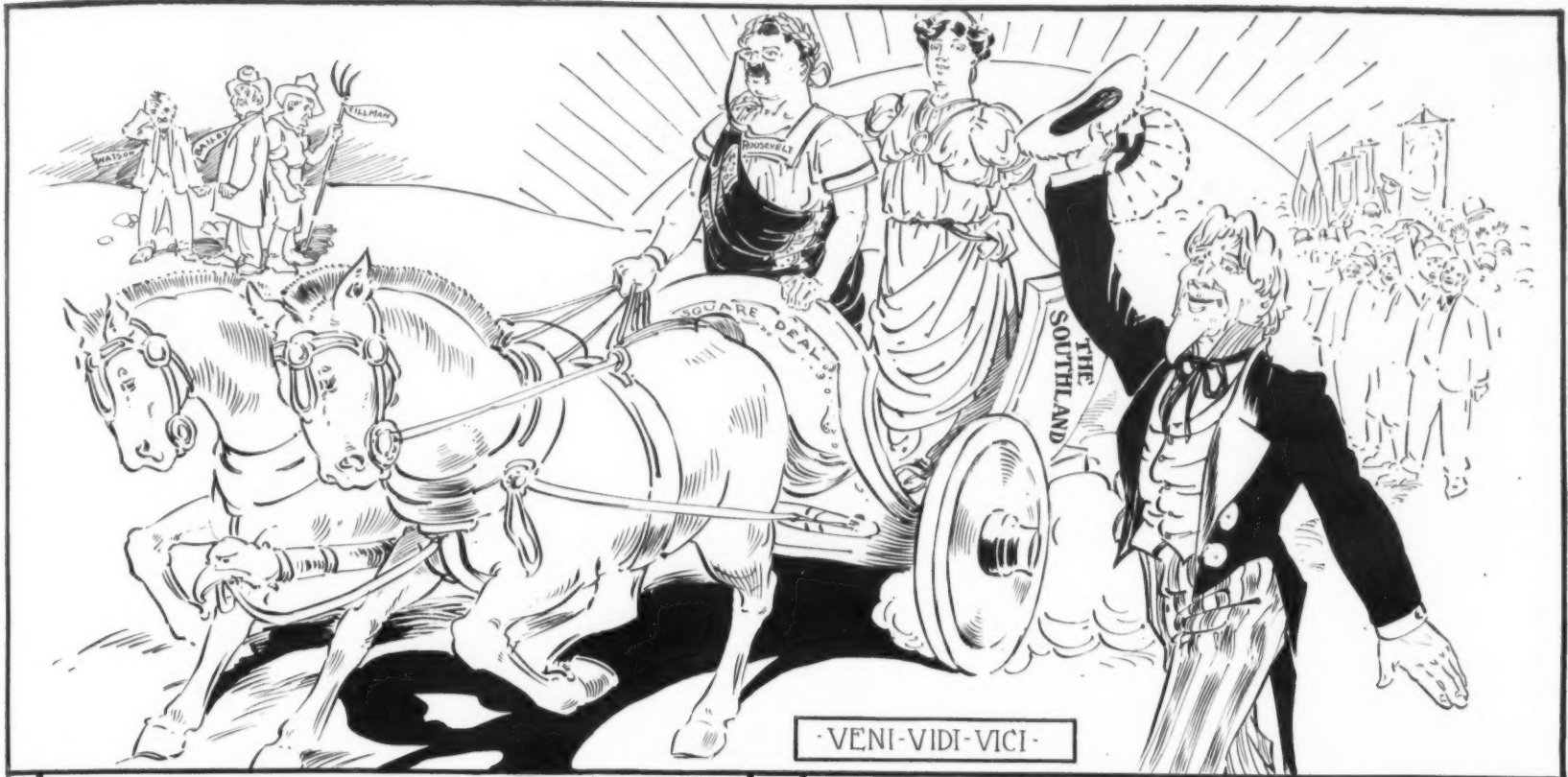
NEW YORK LADY PROVES THAT EVERY WOMAN MAY HAVE IT BY USING CUTICURA SOAP.

MRS. R. REICHENBERG, wife of the well-known jeweler of 130 Fulton St., New York, says: "I had a friend who was justly proud of her complexion. When asked what gave her such a brilliant and lovely complexion, she replied, 'A healthy woman can be sure of a fine skin if she will do as I do, use plenty of Cuticura Soap and water.' She insisted that I follow her example, which I did with speedy conviction. I find that Cuticura Soap keeps the skin soft, white and clear, and prevents redness and roughness."



IN THE SALE RING—LIVELY BIDDING ON A HORSE.





LINKED TOGETHER  
HUMOR IN CURRENT TOPICS.  
TIMELY CARTOONS ON SUBJECTS OF SPECIAL INTEREST BY OUR OWN ARTISTS.





## The Home and the Household



WHEN A FINELY educated man of high moral character recently appeared in public with untrimmed hair, a dusty face, an unbrushed coat, and a general air of seediness everybody looked at everybody else and whispered,

WHAT KIND OF A WIFE HAS HE?

"What kind of a wife can that man have?"

This only shows the general expectation, just or unjust, that a wife will keep that wild creature, her husband, properly groomed and accoutred. Of course the husband whose income does not warrant a valet ought to look out for those things himself. Wives say that he would if his mother had done her duty in bringing him up. Mothers plead that the boy was neat and orderly until he went to college, or until he removed to a distant city and fell into the clutches of a boarding-house. There he fell into careless ways, as do so many young men who miss the fostering care of indulgent parents and the wholesome restraint of home surroundings.

Our colleges for men, as everybody knows, are most demoralizing to habits of personal neatness and order. The rooms of those who cannot afford a private janitor are only too likely to remain unkempt from one term's end to another, and the boy with nobody to look after him revels in a perfect carnival of unhung coats and trousers, tossing about the floor amid a *mélange* of soiled and clean linen, mingling in a delightful spirit of fraternal democracy with books, tooth-brushes, sofa-pillows, and family photographs. Four years of this sort of thing are not the best preparation for marriage; and the wife who undertakes the management of the untamed collegian will find that eternal vigilance is the only price of domestic order and masculine propriety, and that a constant show of firmness is necessary to hold his careless habits in check.

"Oh, but even a too-careless man is better than a fop or a 'Miss Nancy,'" women have been heard to say.

But why can there not be a happy medium? It really does seem as though men were apt to go either to one extreme or the other. Or the man who is most particular about his appearance when he goes out to dinner is often the most careless at home. But whatever his faults or failings may be, his wife is blamed for them, and every married woman should take this truth to heart and so conduct her domestic affairs, that her own peace of mind will be assured.

A certain brilliant man is constantly making himself ridiculous by talking about himself and his achievements. After a recent dinner, where he had presented his own case in glowing colors, one of the guests asked another, "What sort of a wife can that fellow have that she does not show him what a fool he makes of himself?"

When a man fails in business a usual question is, "What kind of a wife has he?" For the world still holds to be true Poor Richard's proverb that "a woman can throw out at the front door with a teaspoon faster than her husband can shovel in at the back door with a spade." When a minister is called to a certain parish, the first question which the women there will ask is, "What kind of a wife has he?" The man who aspires to be a Governor or a President knows that "the white light which beats upon a throne" will search out every flaw of his wife quite as surely as his own. In several cases during the last few years, as many men in high position know, candidates for lofty places in the political world and the world of art and scholarship have been "turned down" simply because their wives were known to be inadequate to the demands which would be made upon them by a too-exacting public.

A brilliant young man was ridiculed some years ago by a classmate because he was about to marry a college graduate. "Why, I wouldn't marry her if she were not a college graduate," he exclaimed, warmly. "I hope to rise in the world, and I long ago determined that I would never marry a girl, no matter how fascinating she might be, who was not intellectually fitted to occupy the highest position. Of course many college graduates are still fools. Nurture cannot entirely conquer nature, but in most cases the thoroughly educated woman is the wise woman. I have seen, and so have you, women who made pitiable exhibitions of themselves when brought forward to public criticism as wives of men who had risen. And in these days a merely social outfit is not enough. Manners are important—and so are French and German—but a woman must have more than these to fill modern requirements. My wife is going to be equal to anything which will ever come upon her." The young man's expectations were realized. He "rose"—and his queenly and brilliant wife, at every stage of his career, has helped incalculably in his progress.

Complexions will fade and graceful figures will thicken and stiffen with age—but culture abides. "The wise woman buildeth her house, but the foolish plucketh it down with her hands." And if this last happens to be your house, too, you will share its fate—and all on account of the foolish woman.

KATE UPSON CLARK.

WHEN MR. ROOSEVELT was elected last autumn the people were almost afraid of their own verdict. Whither would it lead them? What dashing opinions would our President give? What risks would he run? Who could show him caution and the slow-going haste a growing nation must preserve? All these questions absorbed the public mind. We dreaded the morning news for fear Roosevelt had plunged us into trouble. So much awaited us at home and abroad that we stepped gently in fear and trembling. And now the only cool, sensible centre, the national safeguard, the salvation of a headstrong people, dashing as they are through this wave of prosperity, heedless of the rocks ahead, is the President with his splendid Cabinet.

The United States, intoxicated with success, has created a new world-danger—the peril of prosperity. It would seem as though the American eagle, which has always stood for power and soaring height, must come down. Our national god is speed. This mad rushing on is all-pervading. Competition strikes all classes. It is an epidemic of endeavor. Is there to be no pause?

"Pause," cries capital, "some one else reaps our golden harvest."

"Pause," screams fashion, "we are forgotten."

"Pause," sighs the working world, "and we die."

Men of millions, however, are not going this killing pace for mere money. Many are going because they cannot stop. This impetus of American ambition, these brilliant openings and opportunities, have made them forget even the strict letter of the law. Money itself is a mad microbe and begets with its increasing millions the disease of the hour—speed for gain. Its remedy? Shall there be, as many aver, a hopelessly unavoidable panic? Shall we find in financial ruin the national ice-pack to reduce this madly-coursing fever of competitive gain?

Never before were luxuries such necessities. Fabrics, jewels, the manufactured art of the whole world comes to us for daily use. Our gold pours out a glistening shower far and near. Never such crops! Never such prosperity! Clutch at the chance! Speculate with any one's dollar! Plunge, crash, crush along! Race and chase to success!

Can we never stop to think? Is this to be the end instead of the means to the end? Are men and women become only over-developed money-making machines? Is God to become merely an expletive when a more than usually shocking loss of life delays the bankers' train? Will no one call a halt and let men have one moment's introspection? Would they use such a moment to ask, "What is all this killing rush for?"—or only to mop a fevered brow and catch a breath for a further plunge into the Niagara of finance?

Men and women have not time to be honest. It is slow work, of course, being honest, but how it reads to posterity! Are we to be handed down the ages simply as fools of finance, to live and to die without discovering what this world was for or the life we might have lived? Do we ever rest? Yes; we take a winter's Southern special at two miles a minute! Are there still birds and trees and mountain streams? Yes; we catch a summer glimpse as we whirl along at sixty miles an hour! So we find looking at life a waste of time. Time was made to rush through, use, and destroy. What we must have is speed. Sacrifice everything—comfort, love, and life itself—but give us our fatal speed.

JANE FRASER.

THERE IS nothing more deplorable than the decided tendency toward hero-worship among unmarried women and young matrons of the present day.

HERO-WORSHIP BY SILLY WOMEN

The subject does not offer an attractive field for thought or exploration, and the fact that any discussion of it must necessarily be censorious has inclined the writer to pigeon-hole the matter; and but for a recent incident which forced itself on my attention, this inclination would undoubtedly have prevailed. The keynote of the subject may be summed up in a few words which appeared in a daily paper a short time ago. In Stamford, Conn., the Rev. W. J. Cady, ex-pastor (recently resigned) of the Methodist Protestant Church, found it necessary to proclaim from the pulpit of his church one Sunday that he was a married man, an announcement which caused much agitation among the feminine portion of the congregation and brought the harassed pastor into instant disfavor. This light and foolish show of devotion to the rector or pastor of a parish and the rivalry for his attention and favor are too familiar and trifling to dwell upon; but as it is one phase of hero-worship it must find a place here. It may be well to explain that the too apparent attention, the embroidered slippers or dressing-jacket adorned with more or less handwork and sent with a fragrant little note conveying the information that the donor accomplished the task "all with her own hands," etc.; the carriage sent to take the pastor to dinner, and the dog-cart with an up-to-date young lady waiting to take the pastor for a drive, are not

apt to inspire or satisfy an earnest mind hungering for an opportunity to solace the weary, instruct the ignorant, and labor for the poor.

Many a resignation from an otherwise desirable parish is based on the too assiduous attention of the over-zealous women members. This is a fact to which the majority of ministers will testify in private, but for obvious reasons may not declare publicly.

In regard to this subject Henry Ward Beecher once spoke, with an earnestness which amounted almost to denunciation, of what it meant for a would-be humble minister of God to be treated like a deity by some and by others as a social lion. It was Mr. Beecher who said that "excess of admiration or unwarranted devotion weakens and lowers the giver and deteriorates the recipient." This misplaced feminine enthusiasm is not confined to any one profession or type of man. The actor perhaps leads, the musician comes next, and others include artists, drawing-room poets who read their own verses (a class generally avoided by real men and pursued by women), doctors, lawyers, and other men in public positions. These men are often the recipients of notes and even personal calls from women who are not only perfectly respectable themselves, but represent the best families. These same women seem proud of their infatuation and make no effort whatever to hide it. Especially are editors besieged with love-letters from women whom they have never seen and never expect to see.

Another instance of mawkish sentimentality and unwelcome hero-worship is found in the case of the Russian and Japanese peace plenipotentiaries, who, during their stay in this country, were literally pursued by idle members of society, supposed in a way to represent the American people. Fashionably-garbed women and girls daily invaded the hotel at Portsmouth where the peace envoys made their headquarters. Each woman seemed bewitched, standing about and waiting for the principals to appear, following in their footsteps, speaking to them or any member of their party whenever opportunity offered, regardless of convention or even of the opinions of the ones they sought, so long as they deigned to reply. The attitude of ill-bred insolence (to all appearances regarding the plenipotentiaries as some rare breed of animal) which some of the women assumed and the fawning admiration of others were well calculated to cause some scorn and a deal of amusement on the part of the distinguished foreigners.

Where we share a weakness with men it is not so ungracious a task to admit its existence; but this special tendency is distinctly feminine, and for the greater part incomprehensible to our brothers. It finds so many outlets for its extravagance and is grown in such feeble and apparently unfruitful soils that it is really wonderful in its power and results. It were indeed foolish to talk as if thankful hearts could fail to see and acknowledge the value of the higher gifts of exalted natures and love to honor them; but to bestow the same honor and admiration on a man who has perhaps the mere clothes-wearing faculty, or who has a cultivated and altogether pleasing voice and manner and who dances well, and is an adept at small talk, without the power to really say anything which would hold the attention of a thinking mind, is to be regretted. Yet it is an every-day occurrence.

The climax of one form of hero-worship was reached in the following occurrence which the writer knows to be an absolute fact. A musician, of delicate nervous organization, was obliged to ask police protection to get away from what we can only call a mob of infatuated women, composed of those who had certainly some claim to culture and education, or they would not have been among his auditors. It was asserted that on another occasion he was made faint by the close atmosphere in which the hundreds of women crowded each other to get near him, hoping to get a word, or to even pick up a piece of paper that he had touched. At a fashionable seashore resort the past summer the life of a young woman was saved by a man who had literally to fight his way through the circle of women who insisted upon embracing him and showering him with a meaningless jumble of words of praise. "It is almost a temptation to let the next one drown," said the man, who regarded the life-saving act as a duty done, and for which a word of sincere commendation, instead of the tittle-tattle from

Continued on page 483.

### Horsford's Acid Phosphate

CURES HEADACHE

caused by summer heat, overwork, nervous disorders, or impaired digestion. Relieves quickly.

### Desserts

are easily and quickly prepared when Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk is used. Always have a supply on hand and be ready for the unexpected guest. Send for Recipe Book, 108 Hudson Street, New York.

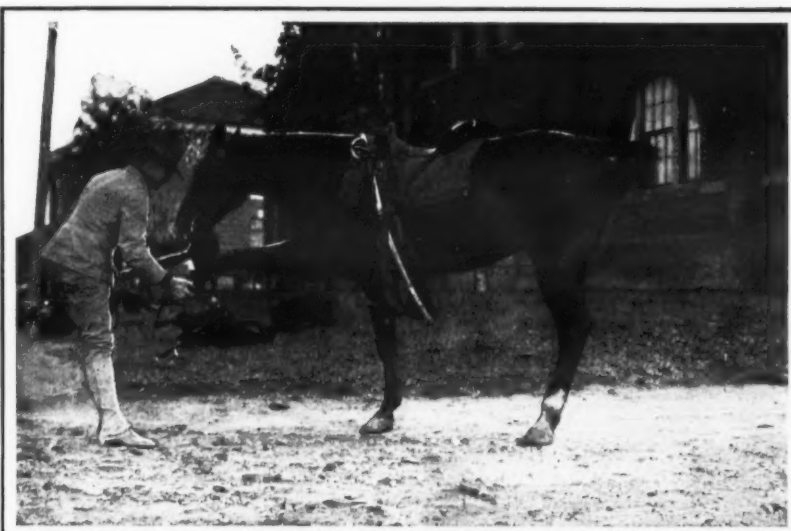




TROOP F SADDLE SQUAD, WHOSE FANCY RIDING IS THE DELIGHT OF ALL OBSERVERS.



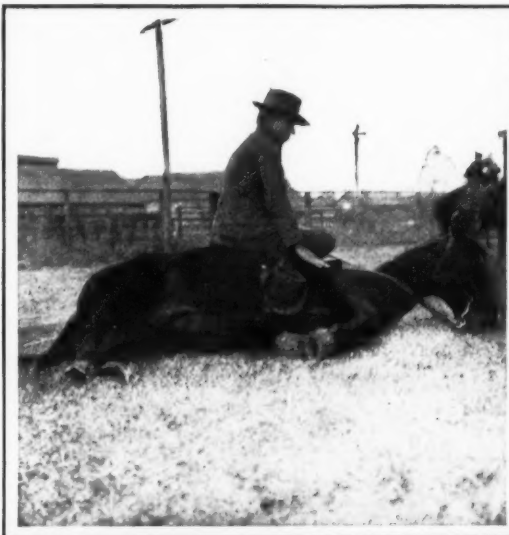
SERGEANT MILLER ON HIS WONDERFULLY INTELLIGENT TRICK-HORSE, TIP, WHICH SITS DOWN FOR FIFTEEN MINUTES AT A TIME.



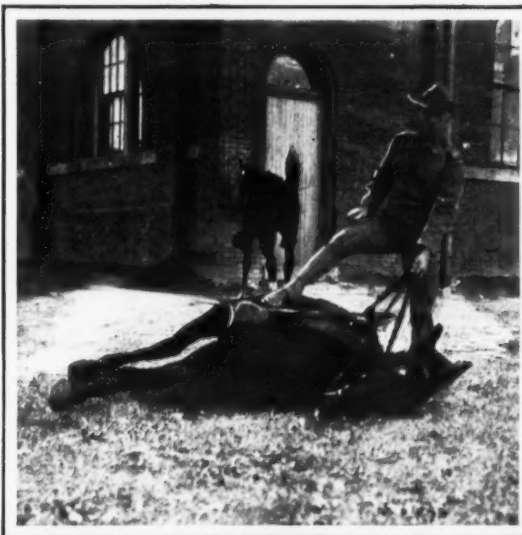
A CAVALRY HORSE WHICH IS GENUINELY FOND OF SHAKING HANDS WITH ANY TROOPER WHO ACCOSTS HIM.



TROOPER SKILLFULLY THROWING HIS HORSE.



A THROWN STEED RESTING QUIETLY ON THE TURF.



DOWNED IN A TWINKLING WITHOUT A PROTEST.



JOLLY TROOPERS EMERGING FROM THE ARMORY AND EMULATING THE ANTICS OF CIRCUS-RIDERS.

THE MOST PROFICIENT HORSEMEN IN UNCLE SAM'S ARMY.  
INGENIOUS TROOPERS AT FORT MYER, VA., WHO HAVE TRAINED THEIR HORSES TO DO WONDERFUL TRICKS.  
*Photographs by Mrs. C. R. Miller.*





# THE MAN IN THE AUTO



ORIGINALLY the call was for a mile-a-minute, but since last winter's record of a mile in 32 4-5 seconds on the Ormond-Daytona course, the call is now for two miles in one minute. Several huge racing monsters are now being constructed with this aim in view, and they will make their first appearance next January in the Florida beach races, in which one of the features of the programme will be a two-mile-a-minute record race, free for all, in which the winner must equal or exceed 120 miles an hour. One hundred and twenty miles an hour means a mile in thirty seconds, covering the ground at the rate of 176 feet per second; and when it is considered that the car which produces this remarkable time is limited to 2,204 pounds of weight, and that it is controlled solely by the man behind the steering-wheel, some idea is gained of the rapidity of movement even on a beach that is free from obstruction.

THE POSSESSION of the Vanderbilt cup having been refused, Caesar-like, by France, it now returns to its donor, and it is said that hereafter the cup will be raced for in America only, and that the conditions will be so arranged as to broadly depart from the Bennett rules, of which the Vanderbilt rules were really a copy, and henceforth the cars can be actually assembled and use parts in their construction, whether foreign or American, so as to produce the best results. The distance will probably be five hundred miles, or a time race of twelve hours. A short course, like the last one, is preferred because it keeps the cars continually before the eye of the spectators, and this, coupled with the continuous announcements by megaphone of the positions of the cars in the race on other parts of the course, makes the whole thing a moving spectacle somewhat resembling a track race.

THAT OUR road races are interesting not only to the general public, the speed merchants, and the

industry, but to the government, is evidenced by the fact that the United States Navy Department has solicited from one of the well-known trade journals the addresses of the makers of all the various motors used in the Vanderbilt race. The idea of the Navy Department is to investigate the weight per horsepower, the fuel consumption, the speed regulation, etc., and the adaptability of these motors for use in submarine work of the torpedo class.

NEW YORK has a new automobile row, which embraces that section of Broadway between Long Acre Square at Forty-second Street and Sixty-third Street north. The centre of activity is, of course, the Automobile Club of America's new house in West



MILITARY USE OF THE AUTOMOBILE—PRESIDENT LOUBET AT THE FRENCH ARMY MANOEUVRES, RIDING IN HIS C. G. V. CAR WITH GENERAL BRUGERE.—The King.

Fifty-fourth Street, which will cost half a million dollars and be ready about the first of the year, its storage capacity being over four hundred cars. It is estimated that over \$3,000,000 are being spent in new buildings in Automobile Row for the purpose of storing 5,000 motor-cars, the estimated value of these cars being not less than \$10,000,000.

ATHENS, GREECE, the home of the famous Olympic games, has only twelve automobiles, and three of these belong to the King and the princes. The King's is a luxurious affair and cost him 20,000 francs.

The one owned by Prince Andreas was presented to him by the Czar of Russia. Foreign automobiles are classed by the Greek tariff law as four-wheeled carriages, whether used or unused, and are required by the government to pay a duty of 300 francs.

COLONEL JOHN JACOB ASTOR owns twenty automobiles certainly worth not less than \$100,000, that cost him \$15,000 to maintain yearly, which includes the hiring of his operators, fuel, and repairs.

NO WONDER the farmers on Long Island are no longer opposed to the Vanderbilt road race. Farmer Wicks, who rented privileges for the grand-stand and parking spaces at the start and finish of the Vanderbilt race, in front of his farm at the Jericho turnpike, at Mineola, has invested the gross proceeds in a new motor-car. Thus the farmer sows his seed, and thus the farmer becomes a motorist, indeed.

THE AMERICAN Motor League is putting up danger signs in many parts of the country where steep hills, deep gullies, narrow roadways, and dangerous crossings call for reduced speed and extra care on the part of the automobilists. Each sign is about thirty inches square and is set "cornerwise" on its post. The word "danger" is painted in plain black letters across the sign, and an arrow beneath shows the direction of the danger-point. The league asks the aid of all automobilists who will assist in putting up these signs where needed, and will send stencils and full directions to any person who will take part in the work. Address American Motor League, Vanderbilt Building, New York, N. Y. ALEX SCHWALBACH.

## The Newest Fad in Gems.

IN GEMS, as in everything else, there are fads; and the newest fad in precious stones is the tourmaline. Unless you are a jeweler, or for some other reason have a special knowledge, you will ask, probably, "What is tourmaline?"

It is a semi-precious stone and one of the most beautiful that come out of the ground. It is a rival of the ruby in color, but wears much better, approaching the diamond in hardness. Unlike the ruby, however, the tourmaline has the greatest variety of tints of any gem. Its various specimens have shades of black, white, green, yellow, red, and pink. Some of the specimens of the gem are like emeralds, others have the yellow lustre of the topaz, and red tourmalines are sometimes sold as rubies. The "new" gem is used in much the same manner as, for instance, a ruby. The leading jewelry stores of New York are showing rings and pendants in which tourmalines with smaller borders of diamonds are used.

In addition to their color, tourmalines are attractive on account of their pure, translucent quality, like that of a drop of dew. Aside from its increasing popularity and its beauty, the tourmaline is interesting for another reason. Expose this gem to the Röntgen rays, then take it into a dark room, and it will glow with a warm, bright light. Only two other known gems have this odd quality—the diamond and the Kunzite.

The tourmaline fad started when it first became known that Prince Henry of Prussia recently paid \$30,000 for a single stone. Ordinary tourmalines bring from ten dollars to fifty dollars a karat. The largest gem of this variety ever found was recently dug out of a mine in San Diego County, Cal. This was at the Mesa Grande mine and weighed 14,880 karats. It was a huge yellow crystal not less than seven and one-half inches long and four and one-half inches thick.

California leads all other sections of the world in tourmaline production, and the new and increasing popularity of the gem has given a sudden impetus to the industry. Tourmalines occur also in Maine and Connecticut in the United States, in Brazil, Siberia, and India. In their crude state they are rough crystals, and it requires the skill of the lapidary to reveal their loveliness. George F. Kunz, who is one of the foremost American experts in precious stones, and has been engaged by the United States government to write reports on the subject for the Interior Department, is authority for the statement that the

popularity of gems of all sorts is increasing in the United States. The sale of diamonds and other precious stones is the best gauge of the prosperity of the people.

## Ships of Peace Exceeding Ships of War.

MUCH HAS been said and written lately about the tremendous cost of war-ships and the part they play in prosecuting a war. But not nearly all the wealth of nations spent in ship-building goes to build war-ships, and this knowledge brings with it some degree of comfort to peace lovers. The United Kingdom, according to a recent estimate of Lloyd's, launched 712 new ships, aggregating 1,205,162 tons' displacement, in 1904. One vessel, the *Caronia*, displaced 20,000 tons; another, the *Victoria*, 14,000 tons. The latter is the largest turbine ship afloat. During the same year the United Kingdom launched thirty-seven ships of war, aggregating 127,175 tons. In 1904 the United States launched 227 merchant ships with a total capacity of 238,518 tons, besides nineteen war-vessels, aggregating 170,885 tons. Germany was third in the list with 149 merchant vessels, aggregating 200,000 tons, and eleven ships of war, aggregating 44,970 tons. France was fourth with sixty-seven merchantmen and nine ships of war, aggregating, respectively, 80,000 and 43,600 tons. Italy came fifth with eight merchant vessels—30,000 tons—and eight war-ships—28,662 tons.

## A Craze for Wholesale Denunciation.

EVEN IN so good and salutary a business as municipal house-cleaning, the exposure of "graft" in public office, the rounding-up of wrongdoers in the various departments of public service, it is easy to have an excess of zeal, to go further in dealing out denunciation and opprobrious epithets than the facts or the circumstances warrant. It is a weakness of the American people to proceed to extremes in everything they undertake, whether it be in business, in money-getting, in recreation, or in pleasure-seeking. The disposition is to make a "fad" of this or that, to get over-enthusiastic if not really hysterical in the pursuit of any given object whether it be serious or merely diverting. And this tendency is betraying itself in the present outcry against public officials and men of wealth and financial prominence; the impression is conveyed that they are all tarred with the same stick

of selfishness, greed, and corruption; that they are all divisible into only two classes—the openly bad and the secretly bad. From one judge all, is the rule. Because two or three men out of a hundred or more in a certain department in Washington have been detected in wrongdoing, therefore every one in this department, from the chiefest down, is under a like condemnation and ought to resign at once—this is the reasoning of unthinking and uncharitable critics. But just, rational, and calm-minded men will not join in these intemperate and sweeping assaults upon the rich and upon men in high places for no better reason than that they are rich and high. This craze for wholesale denunciation will have its day, no doubt, as other crazes do, but it cannot pass too soon for the credit of the American people.

## From Texas

SOME COFFEE FACTS FROM THE LONE STAR STATE.

FROM A beautiful farm down in Texas, where gushing springs unite to form babbling brooks that wind their sparkling way through flowery meads, comes a note of gratitude for delivery from the coffee habit.

"When my baby boy came to me five years ago, I began to drink Postum Food Coffee, having a feeling that it would be better for him and me than the old kind of drug-laden coffee. I was not disappointed in it, for it enabled me, a small delicate woman, to nurse a bouncing, healthy baby 14 months.

"I have since continued the use of Postum for I have grown fond of it, and have discovered to my joy that it has entirely relieved me of a bilious habit which used to prostrate me two or three times a year, causing much discomfort to my family and suffering to myself.

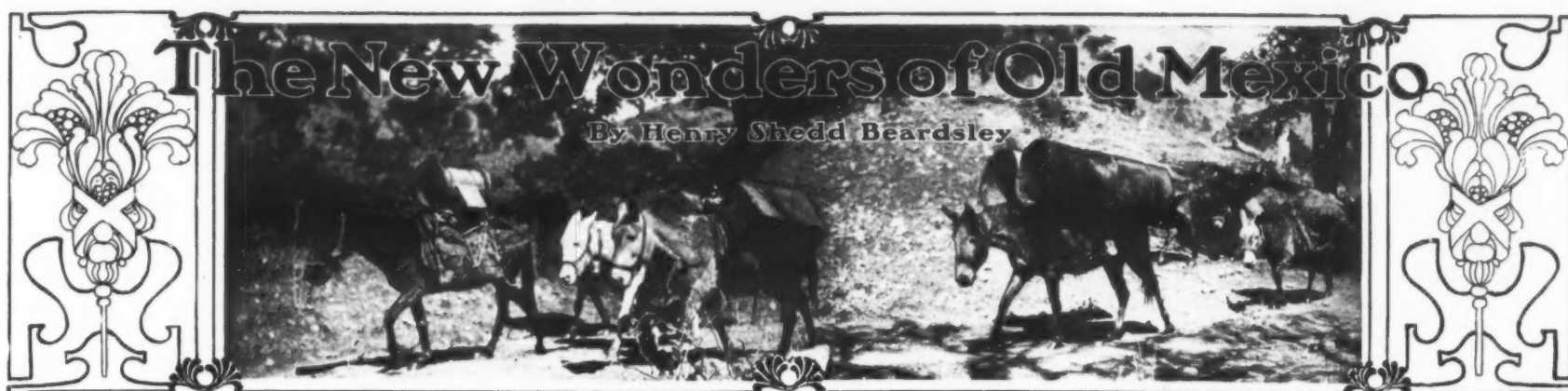
"My brother-in-law was cured of chronic constipation by leaving off the old kind of coffee and using Postum. He has become even more fond of it than he was of the old coffee.

"In fact, the entire family, from the latest arrival (a 2-year-old who always calls for his 'potie' first thing in the morning) up to the head of the house, think there is no drink so good or so wholesome as Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in packages.





INTERESTING METHOD OF TRANSPORTING SMOKE-STACKS TO MEXICAN MINES IN THE HEART OF THE SIERRA MADRE MOUNTAINS.

NORTHERN MEXICO is California projected. The situation in the states of Sonora and Chihuahua is not unlike that in California before the migration of the Forty-niners. The Mexicans had mined and built towns and churches in California long before the American annexation. Titles to much of the property in this Pacific State go back to the grants made by the Spanish crown to its favored ones. The Sierra Madre Mountains of Mexico are a continuation of the Sierra Nevadas of California. Between the Sierras of the Sunset State and the Pacific sea lie the smiling lands that foster vast orchards and vineyards, making California the fruit-giver of the country. Between the Sierras of Mexico and the Pacific are millions of acres of similar lands, as yet uncultivated excepting by an occasional Mexican *hacendado*—with soil and sunshine and opportunities for irrigation like those that bless the fruit State of the American Union.

The Sierra Madres, like the Sierra Nevadas, are reservoirs of precious metals—while their sides are dressed in millions of acres of huge timber, most of it is still a pristine forest. In the Sierra Madre foothills and on the broad plateaux between the mountain ridges are endless grazing lands for cattle and sheep.

All these resources the Mexicans are now sharing with their American neighbors. Another half-century should see in Sonora and Chihuahua progress even greater and more rapid (because of vastly improved implements of civilization) than that which has taken place during the last fifty years in our State of California. It is a conservative prediction that within the present generation northern Mexico will be the scene of thriving towns and cities, hundreds of rich and productive mining camps, and enormous railroad, agricultural, and industrial activity.

The present cordial attitude of helpful and unprejudiced co-operation which the Mexican government gives to American enterprise is a favorable condition for American operators, removing one of the chief objections which people of the United States have raised against embarking in projects on foreign soil. The policy of friendship of our neighboring government is certain to be a permanent one, made more certain as American investments and operations in Mexico increase.

Like our own West a generation ago, the states of Sonora and Chihuahua are now the American frontier, and it is interesting and important, it seems to me, for the American of enterprise to know what this new land is like—what is going on here and what the future has in store. For this is the country of American opportunity. The pioneer spirit which has so rapidly developed the great West, all in a little more than a generation, is finding an outlet in the new fields of northern Mexico. Americans who have been a bit more daring than the rest of us have already been made rich men by their operations here.

The first pioneers faced all the perils of the desert. They ran their chance of death at the hands of hostile savages; they stood in imminent danger of the fearful end which comes to him who loses his way in a wild and unknown region. To many of these strong spirits has come the reward for their hardihood and courage. These are only the first whose fortunes will be based on the development of the resources of northern Mexico. For those who came first are the largest and quickest fortunes, and for those who follow, exercising the necessary wisdom and intelligence, there should be opportunities for wealth for half a century to come. Historians of old Mexico have written of this section, a part of Sonora and Chihuahua, as the most highly mineralized region in the world. The results of American activity here are every day adding confirmation to these statements.

As I said in my article in LESLIE'S WEEKLY of October 26th, the cattlemen were the pioneers in this frontier country, and after them the miners. American pioneers in northern Mexico found first the strange relics of old Spanish and Mexican activity. They found mines that were opened more than a century ago—mines of such

extraordinary richness that they are the centre of some of the most romantic of Mexican tales. And although these mines under Spanish and Mexican ownership had been made to produce millions of dollars, they had been worked only in crude fashion.

The laborers engaged in the extraction of mineral were ignorant native Indians driven by Spanish masters. They were their own hoisting machinery. They descended into the mines on "chicken ladders"—long poles with notches in them—and on the same precarious footing brought ore to the surface on their backs in buckets made of hide. These rude miners could not go below the water level in these works because they had no pumping machinery. As soon as the levels of the creek beds were reached the water stole into the mines and the laborers were driven out. Many of the workings filled and had to be abandoned. Therefore the excavations of the Mexicans and Spaniards in this section were shallow. Their shafts never reached more than 800 to 1,000 feet below the surface.

Their work in the mines of this region was scarcely more than enough to open the ore veins. The mines of the Comstock, in Nevada, the mines of Butte, Mont., and those of the Lake Superior country, in Michigan, are worked to the depth of nearly a mile. This is about the limit, on account of the intense heat. So the shallow workings of these Mexican properties are scarcely more (to use an expression among mining men) than scratches on the surface. Each of the great mines in this district of Sonora and Chihuahua, as in other parts of Mexico, has a distinct and picturesque history.

Let me tell you about the Mulatos, now owned by the Greene Gold-Silver Company, of New York. The mine is a notable one, and has an odd and characteristic story. Just 100 years ago a pack-train of Mexicans was passing through that part of the Sierra Madres in which this mine is situated. They camped at night, and one of the burden-bearing mules strayed from its companions. A driver went in search of it, and in his roamings found a mountain stream, in the bed of which he saw an abundance of sparkling gold. He followed the stream toward its source and presently came to two huge dikes. They were of quartz and filled with free gold, as was the broad vein above which they rose. The mule-driver immediately "denounced" the property—as staking out a claim is expressed in Mexico—and that was the beginning of the history of a mine that has made millionaires of men of many nations. Its owners have been Mexicans, Spaniards, Frenchmen, and finally Americans. Through all the vicissitudes of Mexico during the last century this mine has continued to yield its product of gold. It is said to be the largest vein of gold ore in the whole world. The distance across the ledge has been given as 2,000 feet, and part of the ore, just as it comes from the mine, is worth one dollar a pound.

This remarkable property was not worked by the

usual mining methods. The ore was actually quarried from the surface. Indians, anchored to the mountain side by ropes, dug out the richest streaks of ore with sticks. The rock was carried to arrastras, the primitive mills, which ground the ore so that the gold could be separated from it. Later, small stamp-mills were erected, the machinery being packed laboriously over the mountains on the backs of mules and men. Yet only a small section of this mine, and that on the surface, has been worked. Millions of dollars' worth of ore are yet untouched.

Another wonderful property in this same district is the Santa Juliana, owned also by the Greene company. Already this mine has an authentic record of production amounting to \$130,000,000. In seven years alone it yielded \$45,000,000. Ore has been taken out only to a depth of 900 feet—the water level—and a distance of 2,600 feet on the vein. The gold-bearing rock was carried to the surface on the backs of men. The mine laborers descended into the shaft and ascended on "chicken ladders." In other places rough steps were cut in the rocks, and the Indian slaves, with burdens of ore on their backs, scrambled painfully and wearily to the surface. Drinking-water was carried in leather buckets down to the workmen who remained below ground. The Santa Juliana is a reservoir of silver. A great bowl was cut out on the lowest level as a receptacle for the drinking-water, and this crude tank was of solid silver. This mine, too, is still undeveloped.

Such are the startling facts concerning the mines that make this section of Mexico one of the most fascinating spots in the world. Now this whole district is the scene of great activity under the spur of American capital and enterprise. In the same state of Chihuahua, not far away, the Hearst estate owns a single ranch of 1,250,000 acres. John W. Gates, the prominent Wall Street operator, is the owner of a rich mine in this section. London capitalists have availed themselves of the opportunities offered here for richly productive mining. The Watterson Gold Company, Limited, owns property in this district, and so, also, does the Venture Company, of London, which has mines in all parts of the world—the same company which took over Stratton's famous Independence mine at Cripple Creek, Col. But by far the largest and most important enterprise in this district is that founded by Mr. William C. Greene, of New York, whose great copper mine at Cananea—described in my last article—has made him one of the wealthiest mine-owners in the world.

This enterprise, which is owned and conducted by the Greene Gold-Silver Company, of 24 Broad Street, New York, is one of the most important and notable of all present mining undertakings. Nothing is more significant of the friendly attitude of the Mexican government than the concessions and privileges which have been granted to this big American company. It owns ten great mining groups, among them the Mulatos and Santa Juliana, to which I have referred, and others as rich and famous; it owns timber lands to the extent of 125,000 acres; concessions for the use of the Yaqui and Aros rivers for water power for all its mines and mills; concessions for the construction of railroad, telegraph, and telephone lines; a concession giving exemption to the company from taxes and import duties; and—most notable of all—a concession giving to this company the exclusive right to explore and establish mining claims in more than 2,500,000 acres of the richest mining lands in all Mexico, and, probably, the whole world. The district included in this concession is, in fact, larger and more highly mineralized than the whole Rand district in South Africa, which has produced many hundreds of millions of dollars. In my next article I propose to go more into detail in the description of what this company and others are performing in this region. The enterprise headed by Mr. Greene is the biggest and most important in this whole district, and the most important in the progress of northern Mexico. Its properties should make it the richest mining organization in the world. How this is being done is a vital chapter in the commercial progress and American invasion of northern Mexico.



DENSE TIMBER IN THE SIERRA MADRES, NEAR THE FAMOUS OLD MINING CAMP OF JESU MARIA IN MEXICO.

\*NOTE—This is the second of a series of articles on Mexico by Mr. Beardsley begun in LESLIE'S WEEKLY of October 26th.

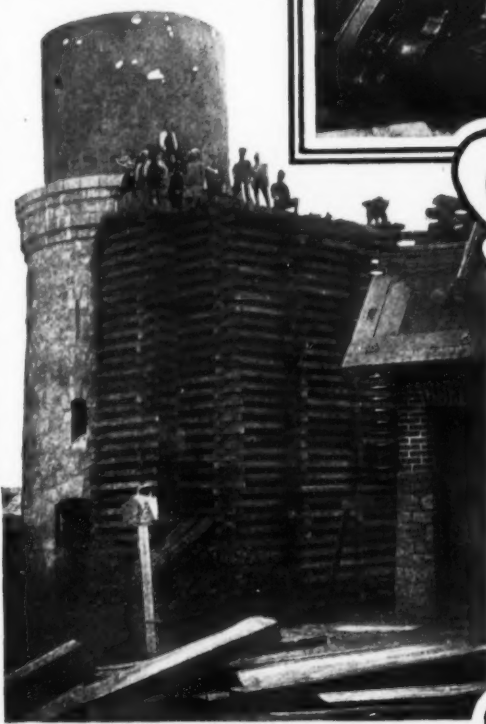




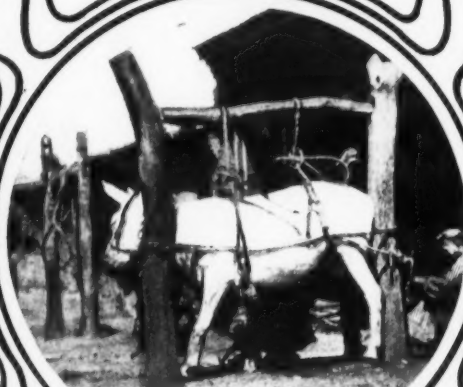
CARTS WITH POSTAL MATTER FROM THE JAPANESE ARMIES CROSSING A RIVER IN MANCHURIA—FIELD OF TALL MILLET IN THE DISTANCE.



JAPANESE TRANSPORT STEAMER "SHINANO MARU" CARRYING HUNDREDS OF HORSES FOR THE ARMY.



BIG WATER-TANK AT SHA-HO STATION, MANCHURIA, RIDDLED WITH SHELL DURING THE BATTLE.



CHINESE SHOEING A JAPANESE HORSE TIED UP IN A CURIOUS WAY.



MONUMENT TO THE HORSES KILLED IN BATTLE AT MUKDEN—ERECTED BY THE JAPANESE.



ENGINEERING CORPS OF THE JAPANESE ARMY REPAIRING AND CHANGING TO NARROW GAUGE A RAILROAD IN MANCHURIA GREATLY DAMAGED BY THE RETREATING RUSSIANS.

INTERESTING GLEANINGS IN THE FIELD OF THE LATE GREAT WAR.  
PECULIAR FEATURES OF THE TREMENDOUS CONFLICT IN MANCHURIA, IN WHICH THE JAPANESE DEFEATED THE RUSSIANS.—*Photographs by Tatsuya Kato.*



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(Stewart Building),  
New York, November 1, 1905.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS whose taxes for the year 1905 have not been paid before the 1st day of November of the said year that unless the same shall be paid to the Receiver of Taxes at his office in the Borough in which the property is located, as follows:

Borough of Manhattan, No. 57 Chambers street, Manhattan, N. Y.

Borough of the Bronx, corner Third and Tremont avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.

Borough of Brooklyn, Rooms 2, 4, 6 and 8, Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Borough of Queens, corner Jackson avenue and Fifth street, Long Island City, N. Y.

Borough of Richmond, corner Bay and Sand streets, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y.

—before the 1st day of December of said year, he will charge, receive and collect upon such taxes so remaining unpaid on that day, in addition to the amount of such taxes, one per centum on the amount thereof, as provided by sections 916 and 918 of the Greater New York Charter (chapter 378, Laws of 1897).

DAVID E. AUSTEN,  
Receiver of Taxes.

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President

## JASPER'S HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS

[NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

LONG AGO I said that the deciding factor in the stock market, especially during the closing of the year, would be the condition of the money market, and it has come to pass that the item on the ticker which chiefly concerns the speculator is the rate at which money can be borrowed. The fact that many loans are being made, running over into the new year, at five per cent. ought to be proof sufficient that an easy money market in the immediate future is not anticipated by our bankers. Talk of a bull market, even of the "creeping" kind, seems, therefore, unwarranted, and will be as long as the stringency in money continues.

If there is anything our bankers dread it is a bull movement when credit is strained and money tight. Such a movement is quite impossible with credits over-extended, the reserves of the banks abnormally low, and prices of stocks in many instances so abnormally high that they yield a smaller profit than could be had by loaning money in the open market at current rates. It is all right for brokers to advise their clients to purchase stocks at present prices and wait patiently for the clouds to roll by. Some of these brokers in their printed circulars predict a decided improvement in the outlook before the new year dawns. Conservative bankers, however, are regarding with apprehension the possibilities of the closing months of the year.

While it is true that the heavy disbursements on the first of January ordinarily are helpful to the stock market, it is also true that the preparations which the banks must make to accumulate funds to meet these disbursements are not conducive to easier money. Hence the anxiety with which bankers regard the possibilities at this time of exports of gold. While the banks of New York and other great cities on this side of the Atlantic are carefully safeguarding their funds, every great banker in Europe is doing the same thing. The upset in Russia and the tremendous loans which both Japan and Russia are seeking, aside from the inflation in industrial shares in Germany, in mining shares in England, and in Russian securities in France, presage heavy drains on funds

accumulated at all the money centres of the world.

We fail to realize what a revolution in Russia might mean to every stock exchange whose transactions have an international character. French capital has been the main support of nearly every great financial undertaking in Russia for many years. Sentiment has had much to do with this, as the neighborly relations of Russia and France have brought them into an intimate alliance. The amount of French money invested in Russian securities has been estimated at as high as between two and three billion dollars. A revolution in Russia, with an upset of the government, would certainly jeopardize the nation's credit. The French people know, by bitter experience, what a revolution means, and it is easy to conceive how a selling movement of Russian securities in Paris might precipitate a panic at the French capital. In that event, not only Russian but English, German, and American securities would be sacrificed.

Nothing is more contagious than a panic. It is like a fire scare in a crowded theatre. People rush for the exits, not because they see danger, but because they fear it. It is a realization of this critical condition of affairs abroad, not to mention a wholesome dread of what Congress may do as soon as it assembles in December at Washington, that tends to make experienced bankers and brokers very conservative. That these gentlemen oppose any effort to unduly stimulate the stock market at this time is evident. There is no concealment about it. One of the oldest and ablest bank presidents of New York City said to me only yesterday, "We are skating on very thin ice. I cannot see what justification there is for a general advance in the stock market at this time. It seems to me," he added, "that caution should be the watchword until the situation becomes more clarified."

In spite of this feeling, it is undeniable that many leading speculators insist that the market is entitled to a further rise. Whether they believe this because of their interest in certain stocks and pools, or whether they believe that the general prosperity of the country justifies a further advance, it is difficult to say; but they believe in the market, and do not hesitate to advise their friends to stand by it, and to add to, rather than to diminish, their holdings of stocks of every kind. It is always more agreeable to drift along with believers in higher prices, because a bull market makes every one who is in it feel cheerful as long as the movement continues upward. Public sentiment, too, is usually in favor of higher prices, because the public are holders of stock, and the higher the price, the greater the profit. Notwithstanding this, it is braver and better for one who sees the signs of danger in the outlook to say so frankly, even at the risk of being disputed and reviled for his pessimism.

It does not take a very long memory to go back five years and recall the experiences that Wall Street has had since 1899. During these years we have had bull movements and bad breaks. The breaks came unexpectedly and often at the very time when the cry of the Street was "higher and still higher prices." The breaks came when conditions were analogous to those which now exist, namely, high prices for stocks, tightness in the money market, and an inclination abroad to sell rather than to buy our securities. Some of my readers might refresh their memories regarding this eventful period and be led to a little sober consideration of existing conditions.

"B." Beverly Farms: Proxy will be utilized.  
"N. E. D." Waterbury, Conn.: Not dealt in on any of our exchanges, and I am unable to get a report.

"D." Louisville: Men who seem to stand well in their communities appear to be behind the proposition and speak favorably of it.  
"Globe": 1. The enormous earnings reported by the Am. Tobacco Company are verified by the extra dividends it has been declaring. I believe that Havana Tobacco preferred, in which very few transactions are now reported, will return a good profit to the patient holder. The moment it begins to move upward everybody will want to buy it. This is the old story. A safe rule in Wall Street is to buy before the crowd begins to rush in. 2. Greene Gold-Silver seems to have a pretty strong crowd behind it. 3. The recent sharp decline in Chicago Subway makes it look speculatively attractive; but the commercial success of this enterprise has yet to be fairly established.  
"Carleton," New Haven: 1. A heavy owner of Ontario and Western says he sees no reason why the dividend should be increased on present earnings, nor why the stock should sell higher, unless speculators undertake to manipulate it. 2. After a

property has been so fearfully depreciated as Standard Rope and Twine has been, it is sometimes as well to accept the situation and wait for the inevitable reorganization. The management of this property has been simply scandalous. While the income bonds have very little value, there should be equity enough in them to make them worth more than you could get for them at present in the market.

Continued on page 481

## PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT PURSUANT to Section 3 of Chapter 723 of the laws of 1905, the State Water Supply Commission will meet at the Court House in the City of Kingston, N. Y., on Monday, November 27, 1905 at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of hearing all persons municipal corporations or other civil divisions of the State of New York that may be affected by the execution of the plans of the City of New York for securing a new and additional supply of water from the Catskill Mountain region which plans were filed with the New York State Water Supply Commission on the 3d day of November 1905, at its office, No. 24 South Pearl Street, Albany, N. Y., where the same are open for public inspection; and for the purpose of determining whether said plans are justified by public necessity and whether the same are just and equitable to the other municipalities and civil divisions of the State of New York and to the inhabitants thereof affected thereby, and whether said plans make fair and equitable provisions for the determination and payment of any and all damages to persons and property, both direct and indirect, which will result from the execution thereof.

The execution of such plans will affect lands situate in the counties of Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Ulster, Greene, Schoharie, Albany, Orange, Richmond, Queens, New York and Kings, and will also affect the flow of water in streams flowing in or through said counties, the riparian rights on said streams, and also the water rights of said streams.

All persons, municipal corporations and other civil divisions of the State of New York who have objection to the execution of said plans, in order to be heard thereon, must file such objections thereto in writing in the office of the State Water Supply Commission in the City of Albany, N. Y., on or before the 25th day of November, 1905. Every objection so filed must particularly specify the grounds thereof. No person, municipal corporation or local authority can be heard in opposition thereto except on objections so filed.

Dated, Albany, N. Y., November 4, 1905. HENRY H. PERSONS, President,  
ERNST J. LEDEBUE,  
JOHN A. SLEICHER,  
MILD M. ACKER,  
CHARLES D. ACKER,  
State Water Supply Commission

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FINALE  
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THIS FAMOUS CORDON, NOW MADE AT TARRAGONA, SPAIN, WAS FOR CENTURIES DISTILLED BY THE CARthusIAN MONKS (PÈRES CHARTREUX) AT THE MONASTERY OF LA GRANDE CHARTREUSE, FRANCE, AND KNOWN THROUGHOUT THE WORLD AS CHARTREUSE. THE ABOVE CUT REPRESENTS THE BOTTLE AND LABEL EMPLOYED IN THE PUTTING UP OF THE ARTICLE SINCE THE MONKS' EXPULSION FROM FRANCE, AND IT IS NOW KNOWN AS LIQUEUR PÈRES CHARTREUX (THE MONKS, HOWEVER, STILL RETAIN THE RIGHT TO USE THE OLD BOTTLE AND LABEL AS WELL AS DISTILL BY THE SAME ORDER OF MONKS WHO HAVE SECRETLY GUARDED THE SECRET OF ITS MANUFACTURE FOR HUNDREDS OF YEARS AND WHO ALONE POSSESS A KNOWLEDGE OF THE ELEMENTS OF THIS DELICIOUS NECTAR.

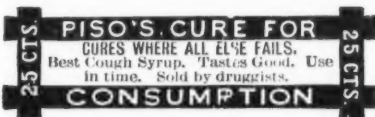
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### Special Prizes for Photos.

The attention of amateur photographers is called to three new special prizes offered by LESLIE'S WEEKLY. A prize of \$10 will be awarded for the best picture of a typical boy's room; a prize of \$15 for the most striking photo of a girl's apartment; and a prize of \$10 for the most pleasing picture of a decorated household "den." These are unusually attractive contests, and they should arouse the artistic ambition of all our many hundreds of contributing camerists.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of \$5 for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest, a second prize of \$3 for the picture next in merit, and a prize of \$2 for the one which is third in point of excellence, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. Preference will be given to unique and original work and to that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and \$1 will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph, except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Silver paper with a glossy finish should be used when possible. Mat-surface paper is not suitable for reproduction. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unavailable in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, whether subscribers or not. All photographs accepted and paid for by LESLIE'S WEEKLY become its property and therefore will not be returned.

Our amateur prize photo contest has long been one of the successful features of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. The publishers have decided to establish an additional contest in which professionals, too, may take part. LESLIE'S WEEKLY will give a prize of \$10 for the best picture with News value furnished by any amateur or professional. For every other News picture accepted for use \$2 will be paid. All photographs should be accompanied by a very brief statement of the events depicted, for explanation but not for publication.

N.B.—All communications should be specifically addressed to "Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York." When the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "Leslie's Magazine" or other publications having no connection with LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

## Novel Training-schools for Soldiers

FORT RILEY, in Kansas, has long been known for its practical school for cavalry and field artillery, but the army training-schools recently established at this central point are also rapidly earning a well-deserved reputation for successful results. The present short enlistment of three years in the regular army causes a constantly recurring demand for certain skilled artisans necessary for the welfare of organizations and commands. In the mounted service the horses need skilled treatment in case of sickness or injury, and must be carefully shod for their rough and severe work. The training-school for farriers and horseshoers was established in 1903. In the army the farrier is the veterinarian's trained nurse. Under the direction of the veterinarian he records temperatures, prepares medicines and foods, applies dressings and bandages, and attends to the other numerous small details of hospital work. He thoroughly understands the principles of first aid, and is able to diagnose and treat the simple ailments of the horse which are liable to occur in the field when an organization may be acting alone, separated from the veterinarians. He assists at operations, but is not trained to use the knife. Our illustration on page 469 shows a section of the class of farriers at a clinical operation. The shoeing-shop contains twenty latest model steel forges with equipment. Horseshoers study the anatomy of the foot only, and spend the major part of their four months' course in the practical turning and fitting of shoes. In addition to the ordinary shoeing of the sound foot, they acquire a good knowledge of the correction of faults in gaits, and of pathological shoeing as an aid in the treatment of the common diseases of the foot.

The training-school for bakers and cooks is a more recent creation, the first class having entered in February of this year. The graduated baker can make bread from any kind of flour and any kind of yeast in any kind of oven. He is fairly expert at rolls, pastry, etc., but his strong point is the issue loaf which we see him handling in the well-equipped modern post bakery. The cooks are assembled only for lectures. Their classrooms are the troop and battery kitchens, where they progress from the position of helper to that of chief cook under the watchful eyes of the director and instructors. Attention is mainly devoted to the economical and palatable preparation of the straight army ration, but vegetables, salads, puddings, etc., receive a proper share of the student's time.

The men accompany the Fort Riley organizations on practice marches, and thus receive training in cooking in the field. The director of this school is now making extended experiments with "fireless cooking." After breakfast has been served, the articles for supper are placed on the fire, brought to the boiling point, and quickly put away in earthen jars. These vessels are packed in felt and hay in a substantial chest, which is promptly loaded on the wagon. When the chest is opened eight or ten hours later the supper is ready to serve, piping hot. Tests so far have been uniformly successful, and further progress will be simply in the direction of perfecting the kit for packing and transportation.

That the War Department is alive, also, to the need of recreation for our young soldiers is seen in the view of the handsome swimming-pool which is attached to a gymnasium with floor-space seventy feet by one hundred and forty feet, and with apparatus that cannot be surpassed in any college or athletic club of the East.

C. E. WATERMAN.

### Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 480.

"A. B." Augusta: I have no reports in reference to the mining proposition offered by Walter S. Logan, nor are quotations obtainable. It looks highly speculative.

"Real Estate," Elmira: I am not familiar with the real-estate situation in the Bronx. A syndicate for speculation in Bronx realty is now being formed, and you may get information by writing to L. W. Speer, 24 North Broadway, White Plains, N. Y.

"Veritas": 1. I doubt very much whether a dividend will be paid. The first desire is to accumulate a fair surplus and working capital. 2. Lehigh Valley pays semi-annual dividends of two per cent in January and June. 3. The dividend on Railway Steel Spring common has not yet been made permanent and regular. If it can pay only 4 per cent. per annum it is not entitled to sell much higher, because many preferred industrials paying 7 per cent. are selling around par, and some of them, like Union Bag and Paper, at less than par. The latter, therefore, looks cheaper than Railway Steel Spring common. 4. Financial journals usually give the comparative prices during limited periods. 5. Colorado Fuel paid its last dividend on the common over three years ago. 6. Southern Pacific preferred is convertible into common. But it is a 7 per cent. stock, and the company has the privilege of redemption at 115 before 1910. If this privilege should be waived the stock would probably sell 30 points higher. 7. Missouri Pacific has been a laggard in the market because insiders seem to work it for their own benefit. Many have thought it looked cheap, but whenever they have bought it for a rise insiders seemed anxious to sell it for a fall, so the public has become distrustful of it.

Continued on page 482

### Misunderstood.

"Do you ever read a paper at your club?" asks the visitor.

"No. Every time I go to the reading-room I find that the papers have been grabbed by the usual bunch of habitués who sit around that room all the time."

# Judge

## Liquozone by What It Does. The First Bottle Is Free.

It is not our practice to publish testimonials on Liquozone. We prefer to buy the first bottle, and let the product itself prove its power. A simple test will do more to convince you than any argument or claims. We ask you to learn, at our expense, what this wonderful product means to you.

If you are sick, use Liquozone to get well, as millions have done. Learn what it does that other remedies have not accomplished. If you are well use it to keep well; to ward off germ attacks and as an invigorant.

### What Liquozone Is.

The virtues of Liquozone are derived solely from gases. The formula is sent to each user. The process of making requires large apparatus, and from 8 to 14 days' time. It is directed by chemists of the highest class. The object is to so fix and combine the gases as to carry into the system a powerful tonic-germicide.

Contact with Liquozone kills any form of disease germ, because germs are of vegetable origin. Yet to the body Liquozone is not only harmless, but helpful in the extreme. That is its main distinction. Common germicides are poison when taken internally. That is why medicine has been so helpless in a germ disease. Liquozone is exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying; yet no disease germ can exist in it.

We purchased the American rights to Liquozone after thousands of tests had

been made with it. Its power had been proved, again and again, in the most difficult germ diseases. Then we offered to supply the first bottle free in every disease that required it. And over one million dollars have been spent to announce and fulfill this offer.

The result is that 11,000,000 bottles have been used, mostly in the past two years. To-day there are countless cured ones, scattered everywhere, to tell what Liquozone has done.

But so many others need it that this offer is published still. In late years science has traced scores of diseases to germ attacks. Old remedies do not apply to them. We wish to show those sick ones at our cost—what Liquozone can do.

### Where It Applies.

These are the diseases in which Liquozone has been most employed. In these it has earned its widest reputation. In all of these troubles we supply the first bottle free. And in all—no matter how difficult—we offer each user a two months' further test without the risk of a penny.

Asthma  
Abscess—Anemia  
Bronchitis  
Blood Poison  
Bowel Troubles  
Coughs—Colds  
Consumption  
Contagious Diseases  
Cancer—Catarrh  
Dysentery—Diarrhea  
Dyspepsia—Dandruff  
Eczema—Erysipelas  
Fever—Gall Stones

Goitre—Gout  
Gonorrhea—Gleet  
Hay Fever—Influenza  
La Grippe  
Leucorrhea  
Malaria—Neuralgia  
Piles—Quinsy  
Rheumatism  
Scrophula—Syphilis  
Skin Diseases  
Tuberculosis  
Typhoid—Ulcers  
Throat Troubles

Also most forms of the following:  
Kidney Troubles  
Stomach Troubles  
Liver Troubles  
Women's Diseases  
Fever, inflammation or catarrh—impure or poisoned blood—usually indicate a germ attack.  
In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing remarkable results.

### 50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to let the product itself show you what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligations whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.

### CUT OUT THIS COUPON

Fill it out and mail it to The Liquozone Company, 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....  
I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

W 310 Give full address—write plainly.

Note that this offer applies to new users only. Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

## CHRISTMAS DIAMONDS

### LOFTIS ON CREDIT SYSTEM

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Our Handsome Christmas Catalog Shows 1000 illustrations of beautiful jewelry suggestions for Christmas presents. Write for copy today and make your selections at once, all goods shipped promptly. Our Terms are Easiest and Priced Lowest. We will send goods on approval, one-fifth cash on delivery, balance eight equal monthly payments. We refer you to any bank or commercial agency. We guarantee all goods sold to be exactly as represented.

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We will send on approval, express prepaid, 1/2 carat diamond with mounting like illustration, or any standard 14-kt. solid gold mounting. If ring is as represented, pay express agent \$12.00. Balance monthly. If you prefer goods sent by registered mail, send first payment with order. Your reputation for honesty is our security. Send for Catalog No. 676. If interested in Watches, ask for Special Catalog. Both free.

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### Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

MUCH has been made—much more than the facts warranted or than was necessary—over the large salaries paid to officials in some of the big insurance companies. Taken by themselves, or in comparison with the salaries paid to teachers, preachers, and other underpaid workers, and the figures loom up large. But when compared with the volume of business transacted by these same great companies under the management of these alleged overpaid officials, the matter takes a somewhat different aspect. As a matter of fact, the salary account of any of these companies is a mere bagatelle in comparison with the amount of insurance they have in force, their assets, their surplus, etc. On this point one of the big companies under consideration makes the statement that its whole salary list for the year 1904 cost just forty-six cents for each one thousand dollars' insurance in force. That is to say, every thousand-dollar policy-holder in this company paid out of his annual premium forty-six cents for the maintenance of the home-office force.

This does not look like extravagance, extortion, wastefulness, or anything of the kind. And what is true of this particular company is true, no doubt, of all the other companies of its class. This is not saying that the home salary list and often other office expenses of these companies are not larger than they ought to be; but the point is that, in any case, such difficulties and dangers as may exist in the management of these companies do not lie in this direction. The chief and all-important question to consider is one of fundamental and underlying principles and methods. If these are sound and legitimate, the question of salary accounts, large or small, is a matter of incidental and comparatively trifling interest. It is because we believe that the basic principles of the standard companies are sound and legitimate, that they will endure any strain that may be put upon them now or in the future, that we have felt in no wise perturbed by the storms and earthquakes of the past few months. The old craft will weather them all.

"M." Cleveland: 1. All the companies you mention are among the smaller ones. The first on your list shows an economical administration. 2. The Massachusetts Mutual, of Springfield, Mass., will no doubt give you a very fair proposition. Why not ask them to submit it to you? The best is none too good in such a matter. The dividends have varied, and constitute an uncertain element always. Confidential, of course.

### The Hermit.

#### Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 481.

"Joe Bowers": Answer by letter.

"H." Carbondale, Penn.: I am unable to get a report.

"Requards," Baltimore: I doubt if it has much value. The proposition is highly speculative.

"C." Raleigh, N. C.: While the iron industry is so prosperous, it would hardly be advisable to sell the iron stocks short.

"X. Y. Z.," Brewer Station, Me.: From what little I can learn of the mining propositions I would not advise the purchase.

"B." Newark: 1. I am unable to reply to your inquiry regarding Mitchell Mining till I see their recent reports. 2. April 12th, 1906.

"S." Beverly, Mass.: 1. Send proxy to the stockholders' protective committee. 2. I can get no information regarding it, and no quotations are available.

"P." New York: 1. Proxy will be utilized. 2. The suggestion is worth considering. 3. Yes; the claim could be made. 4. "In union there is strength," always.

"K." New York: 1. When you sell the receipts you sell everything that they call for, of course whether bonds or stock. 2. I would wait until the reorganization was completed. 3. Everything depends on market conditions.

"M." Cleveland: Thanks for proxy of Am. Maltng Company in opposition to the Jenkins plan. I will turn it over to the stockholders' protective committee, which sent out a circular to all stockholders.

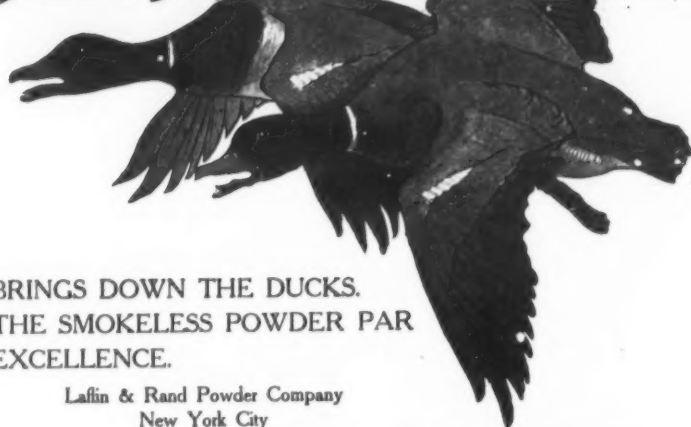
"A. Y.," Easton, Penn.: 1. The activity in Erie common has been noticeably great after each reaction. Judging from the past, it offers a better opportunity for speculation in a shifting market than either Southern Railway or Wisconsin Central. 2. Note weekly suggestions.

"Shannon": With the market as it stands, Shannon or Greene Gold-Silver would probably be the most active. The latter has strong parties behind it who persistently talk of higher prices. Shannon has not had as much of a rise as some of the other Boston coppers, thus far this year.

"Investor," Park City, Utah: National Enameling common sold last year as low as 14 and this year as low as 11. With the tendency of the Street to go into low-priced industrials, speculation has been turning to the cheaper common shares. The management seems to be business-like; but there is no talk of dividends at present on the common.

"Otto," Penn.: 1. The last statement of the Frisco showed a considerable falling off in earnings. The statements of this road are a little too complicated to be easily understood. 2. A 20 per cent. margin would ordinarily be sufficient for the stocks you hold, but it might not be enough in case of a pan-

## "Infallible"



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EXCELLENCE.

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is the tourist's paradise of California. The points of interest are El Capitan, Three Brothers, Washington Column, Cathedral Rocks, the Sentinel, Half Dome, Bridal Veil Falls, Yosemite Falls, Mirror Lake and Cloud's Rest. The Yosemite Falls are composed of Three Cascades, the first being 1500 feet, the second 600 and the last 400 feet high. These attractions are best reached via

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The Popular Route to  
**CALIFORNIA**

INQUIRE OF  
**E. L. LOMAX, C. P. & T. A.,**  
Omaha, Nebraska.

icky break. I had rather hold fewer shares, and either own them outright or have them abundantly protected.

"B." Charlestown, Mass.: The Montana Coal and Coke Company was organized in 1899, and has about 3,000 acres of coal land in Clark County, Mont. The capital is \$5,000,000. The par value of the stock is \$25, with a funded debt of \$500,000. For two years it paid semi-annual dividends of 30¢ a share. Of late new interest has been manifested in all coal properties because of the greater demand for coal and coke by reason of the prosperity of the iron industry. Those who are connected with the property speak highly regarding its future.

"Subscriber": 1. The Wheeling and Lake Erie co. is a fairly safe purchase, in view of the excellent report of earnings the company is making. 2. I have not been as much of a believer in the Japanese bonds as some others. The failure of the rice crop in that country is a very serious blow to its prosperity, and I am not surprised to hear that Japan is talking of refunding its war bonds and issuing a 4 per cent. loan to take them up wherever it is possible. The war has almost exhausted the resources of Japan, and the revolutionary sentiment of the people, once aroused, might lead to a serious upheaval.

"N." Norwich, N. Y.: 1. No one knows what the outcome of the proposed investigation of the tobacco company by the authorities at Washington may be. The 4s do not look as cheap as the American Ice Securities 6s. 2. W. U. Telegraph has had an excellent record as a dividend-payer, but its last report showed diminishing earnings, largely due to the loss of its race-track business. I would hardly call it an investment stock. 3. The C. C. & St. L. 4s are a fairly good investment. 4. The Toledo St. Louis and Western runs through such a profitable territory that I hardly believe its 4 per cent. bonds can ever fail to earn their interest. 5. It seems to be, and yet there has been much speculation on the inside, I am told.

"G." Perth Amboy, N. J.: 1. Amalgamated shows great strength on every reaction, and unless insiders are misleading the public, it will be put on a 6 per cent. basis, probably early next year, unless the price of copper should decline sharply. 2. Of your list, Greene Copper looks like the most profitable, though Texas Pacific has speculative strength and value. 3. The last annual report of M. K. and T. did not hold out much hope for an immediate expectation of dividends. In fact, it was not regarded as a report calculated to advance the stock. Sometimes depressing reports are deliberately given out by insiders who are seeking to accumulate stock at lower figures. For instance, it was noticeable that the recent unfavorable statement of the Corn Products Company was followed by a stiffening in the price of the shares, as if somebody was perfectly willing to pick them up.

Continued on page 483.

Use BROWN'S Camphorated Saponaceous DENTIFRICE for the TEETH. 25 cents a jar.

Singers and Public Speakers will find Piso's Cure for Consumption an effective cure for hoarseness.

THE BEST WORM LOZENGES for CHILDREN are BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS. 25¢ a box.

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SORE EYES Dr. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER



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**For the Form and Complexion**  
Has been successfully used by leading actresses, singers and women of fashion for more than 25 years.  
Wherever applied it is instantly absorbed through the pores of the skin and its wonderful nutrition feeds the wasting tissues.

### REMOVING WRINKLES

as if by magic, one application often showing a remarkable improvement.  
Dr. Charles Flesh Food is positively the only preparation known to medical science that will round out hollows in the neck and produce firm, healthy flesh on thin cheeks, arms and hands.

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or breasts, shrunken from nursing; it has the highest indorsement of physicians. Two boxes are often sufficient to make the bust firm, large and beautiful.

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Regular price, \$1.00 a box, but to all who take advantage of this SPECIAL OFFER and send us one dollar, we will send two (2) boxes, in plain wrapper.

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SEND one dollar and we will forward you a generous supply of back numbers of *Leslie's Weekly*—a most satisfying mental dinner—with an ample and appetizing dessert of *Judges* and other light reading. A nice present to your country friends, a royal feast for yourself, or a regular bonanza for the children on a rainy day. We will also send a fifty-cent bundle, or a twenty-five-cent bundle upon receipt of remittance. Address Judge Company, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.

## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 482.

"K., Westfield, Mass.: Impossible for me to give you a rating, because I cannot obtain one."  
"M., Lee, Mass.: I know nothing about the Jerome Mines Development Company, and never heard of it before."

"W., Ironton, Ohio: 1. While I am not recommending any purchases in this market, except on decided reactions, I believe that Greene Con. Copper is cheaper than most copper shares now being exploited, particularly in the Boston market. 2. You must be a subscriber at full rates to be entitled to the privileges of this department."

"F. W. W., Newark: I would not put trust funds in any industrial stock. Va.-Car. Chemical preferred is earning considerably more than the dividends, and pays better than U. S. Steel preferred. It has, in my judgment, a more permanent quality. It will be observed that the Steel Trust during the past quarter ending with September reported net earnings of over \$31,000,000, as against less than \$19,000,000 for the corresponding quarter of last year. This shows the ups and downs of the steel business, and emphasizes the uncertainty of the Steel Trust's financial situation. Dividends on the common shares should not be thought of until a very large surplus has been accumulated, and a much greater amount charged off for depreciation than has yet appeared in the statements."

"L. B., Long Island: 1. It is impossible to know, unless you have official information, just what the animating purpose is in the administration of American Hide and Leather. The passage of the dividend on the preferred has naturally tended to depress the shares, and if a "deal" is on with its principal competitor, looking to the absorption of Am. Hide and Leather, insiders might be very willing to have the stock go down, so that they could load up on a lower level. The tendency of the times is all toward combination and against competition. The absorption of Am. Hide and Leather by the U. S. Leather Company would be a natural solution of the situation, but no one is taken into the confidence of those who are in such deals. As a rule, it is not well to sacrifice industrial preferred shares on the mere passing, or reduction, of a dividend. Evidences of a bad condition of affairs are usually foreshadowed by heavy sales at decidedly lower prices. I would not sacrifice my stock, therefore. 2. I have always said that it is a good thing to take a profit in a stock in a liquidating market, and stand ready to buy it back on a sharp reaction."

NEW YORK, November 9th, 1905.

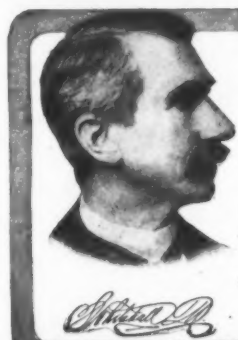
JASPER.

## Pears'

"There's no place like home," and no soap like Pears.'

Pears' Soap is found in millions of homes the world over.

Sold everywhere.

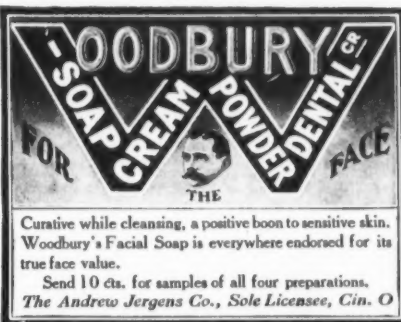


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### WILL CURE YOUR RHEUMATISM

We want to prove this fact by sending you a sample without cost. Ten years of successful use of this remedy in hospital and private practice by hundreds of physicians has demonstrated the fact that it removes the acid from the system, controls its formation, and dissolves recent deposits. Remember it costs you nothing to try the remedy that gives sure results. Write to-day and we will mail you a trial box. Sold by all druggists at 50c. a box, or by

The DR. WHITEHALL MEGRIMINE CO. 266 N. Main St., South Bend, Ind.



Curative while cleansing, a positive boon to sensitive skin. Woodbury's Facial Soap is everywhere endorsed for its true face value. Send 10 cts. for samples of all four preparations. The Andrew Jergens Co., Sole Licensee, Cin. O.

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TO the man behind the bar a cocktail is a mixed drink—nothing more. With us, the making of CLUB COCKTAILS is as important a task as producing a fine wine. Our formula calls for such exact proportions of liquors that the flavor, taste and strength of CLUB COCKTAILS are preserved to a uniform standard. Thorough ageing makes them perfect beyond compare.

Seven kinds—Manhattan, Martini, Vermouth, Whiskey, Holland Gin, Tom Gin and York.

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## The Story of a Wrinkle.

MANY A successful career has been blighted by a wrinkle. This seems a startling statement, but the truth contained in it is obvious with a moment's



reflection. Here is a woman who by her beauty and mental charms governs the daily life of the man she loves. He is making a success of his business ventures and their home is ideal. But life has its responsibilities—for the woman as well as the man—and, without realizing it, she is losing some of the physical charm that appeals so strongly to all men. Maybe it is a touch of illness, maybe the mere household routine, that causes the first wrinkle to appear. But whatever the reason, she will torture herself with the thought that the eyes of the one she loves best are turning from her fading beauty to younger women, and making secret comparisons. As the wrinkles multiply, her peace of mind deserts her, and thus a bad matter is made worse. Husband and wife are both unhappy, and, in extreme cases, he loses interest in his profession and in her.

All women desire to be beautiful, but few, having beauty, know how to retain it. If a woman were to be convinced that she could make herself more

attractive by intelligent treatment of her complexion she would be stupid not to begin it at once. Wrinkles are unmistakable evidence of inanition and malnutrition of the skin. They appear on the face, neck, and hands, while the rest of the body is comparatively free. Wherever the understructure fails to perform its functions a wrinkle appears.

Proceeding on this theory, Dr. Charles, a skillful physician of the old school, elaborated a formula which he believed would meet the evil. The resulting ointment was most astonishingly successful, and demonstrated conclusively the soundness of the absorption theory of nourishing the tissues of the human body. Being absorbed through the pores of the skin by the underlying flesh, the ointment filled out the shrunken muscular tissue and caused the wrinkles to disappear. Being prevented from advertising by the ethics of his profession, Dr. Charles imparted the secret formula to a friend, who built up a large business from its sale. After the latter's death the business was conducted by his son, who formed the present Dr. Charles



Company, having entire charge of the manufacture and sale of the product.

The flesh food is recommended to thin and scrawny people, who simply have to massage the face,

neck, shoulders, arms, and bust with it to secure plumpness. It is in demand for hospital uses, and physicians freely recommend it. Actresses and singers, who brave the discomforts of one-night stands and miscellaneous hotel accommodations, preserve their velvety complexions by its use and find it absolutely harmless.

Those who desire a sample, with a book on auto-massage, can have both sent free by inclosing a couple of two-cent stamps for postage to the Dr. Charles Company, 108 Fulton Street, New York City, and mentioning *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*.

## Hero-worship by Silly Women.

Continued from page 474.

an over-emotional and too-demonstrative feminine throng, would have been appreciated.

Hero-worship from a bevy of young women may be flattering and pleasing to a very young man, and that sort of thing is well placed in a ball-room, with the leader of the cotillon for the hero, but it is a bit nauseating to a man of the world who has outgrown his creeping dress. We are all very apt to silently worship, but, as far as it is possible, let us direct this subtle compliment to heroes of manly attainments—those who have given most to the world—and not to the men who have merely charmed away an hour or left a momentary impression of a pleasant individuality. And by all means let the worship remain silent not only for self-respect, but also for the reputation of American women, any one of whom may at some time be judged as typical of the nation. Let us courteously express appreciation where it is due, but let us leave the more violent demonstrations to others.

## Waste Land and England's Unemployed.

A GREAT DEAL of discussion has been provoked in England by General Booth's scheme for promoting the emigration of poor families by means of government subsidies. Joseph Fels, an American now in England, urges a plan of home colonization, and offers to contribute \$45,000 to that end, if nineteen others will contribute similar amounts. Mr. Fels opposes General Booth's plan because only a small proportion of the land in England is cultivated properly. He quotes official reports showing that there are 20,000,000 acres of absolutely waste land which, if afforested, would provide occupation for half a million persons. He argues that while conditions in America are prosperous, this is not "a poor man's country," and prospective settlers should be provided with money enough to give themselves a fair start. This money, expended on open land in England, will go further toward founding a home than it would if partially exhausted by a journey over the sea.





'LEZA—No, 'e ain't much ter look at, but yer should 'ear 'im play the marl-organ!'  
London Sketch.

## WILSON WHISKEY

THAT'S ALL!

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#### WILL INCREASE YOUR INCOME.

Own a producing Pineapple Plantation in Porto Rico that will pay a steady income for life. Escape the drudgery of the shop, the routine of the office, the ceaseless struggle for mere existence, by putting \$10 a month into this highly profitable industry.

One acre will net \$350 a year; perpetual profits begin in two years. Deeds given for half-acre and upwards. We plant, manage and market your fruit. Absolute protection for non-residents. No fronts, no tariff, low freight. Strong company; bank references. A postal brings illustrated booklet. Write to-day before you forget it.

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### OPIUM

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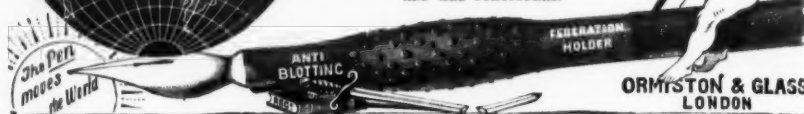
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NO SHADOW OF DOUBT  
EVER EXISTS IN THE  
MIND OF THE MAN  
WHO USES A—



## Gillette Safety Razor

So Easy, So Comfortable, So Different,  
and So Satisfactory

is the unanimous opinion of hundreds of thousands who shave the Gillette way. Don't be persuaded to try some other razor, for no razor made, irrespective of price, will give the same comfort and satisfaction as the Gillette.

### \$5.00 Complete—An Ideal Holiday Gift

The Razor is triple silver-plated; has 12 thin, flexible, highly tempered, and keen double-edged blades. These blades are sharpened and ground by a secret process and require no honing or stropping. New blades \$1.00 per dozen.

Each Blade will give from Twenty to Forty Smooth and Delightful Shaves.

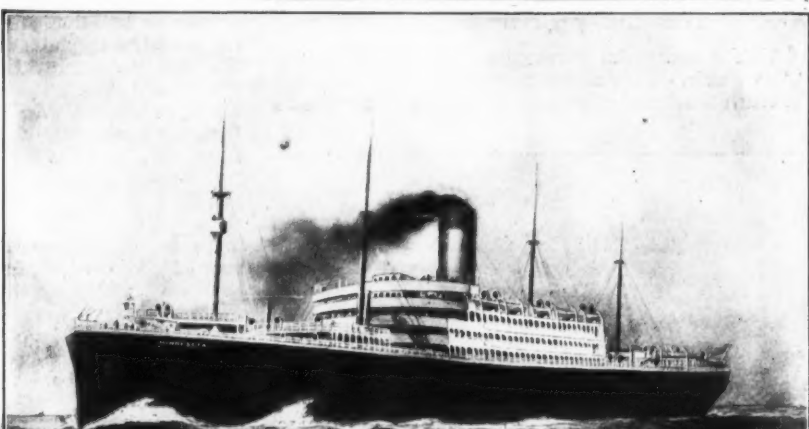
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